

THE Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

VOL. X.—NEW SERIES, No. 254.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850.

PRICE 6d.

TO THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF RELIGION.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL AND SCHOOLS, at Fishponds (near Bristol), in appealing to you for aid towards the completion of this Place of Worship, wish to lay before you the following statement:—

The building was commenced in the Autumn of 1846, with a reasonable prospect of uninterrupted progress and speedy completion. The hand of Providence, however, interposed to retard the accomplishment of the design; so that, after the walls had been erected, and the building roofed in, the work was brought to a stand by the want of funds. £670 have been paid to the tradesmen employed, and there is still due to them about £360. In addition to the sum now due, there will be required about £500 to complete the building, exclusive of the galleries, making a total of £880, or thereabouts. Towards this £200, in sums of £50 each, have been contributed by four gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and it is proposed to procure a loan of £400 on mortgage, which leaves £280, or say £300 (including the expenses of mortgages, &c.), still wanting for the completion of the building in the most material respects.

The Trustees entreat you to aid in this most important and necessary undertaking. They are convinced that few places can present more pressing claims. They need hardly represent to you the large population of Fishponds and the closely surrounding villages, or the inadequacy of all the present provision for public worship to the wants of the people. The Chapel attached to the Fishponds Asylum, which has been for nearly a century used for the public worship of a Baptist congregation, has for some years been far too small for the numbers desiring to attend. But of this they are now deprived, the magistrates having recently directed that it shall no longer be used for that purpose.

The Church, which now contains forty members, one-fourth of whom were added to it in the course of last year, are now compelled to make use of a room in a private house for all their religious services. Their Sunday School, which some time since numbered more than a hundred, is now broken up and dispersed, though some remnants are still taught at the homes of different members of the church.

It must be evident, in such a case, that unless the new place of worship be speedily completed, there is great danger of the dispersion, and utter extinction, of the Fishponds Baptist Church.

This is surely a matter not of private interest merely, but of common concern, to all religious men, and especially to all members of the same and allied denominations of Christians, whom we earnestly invite to avert, by timely contributions, a result so much to be deplored.

Such contributions will be readily received by any of the Trustees whose names are undersigned. Also, by the Rev. GEORGE B. THOMAS, 9, Birnaby-street, Upper-street, Islington (late the pastor of this church), and by Dr. BOMPAS, Fishponds School, near Bristol.

(Signed)—
EDWARD H. PHILLIPS, St. James's Barton.
SAMUEL B. WEARING, St. James's Barton.
JOHN TRATMAN, Broad-quay.
W. P. TRATMAN, Broad-quay.
JOSEPH GOULD, Castle-street.
ELISHA S. ROBINSON, Redcliff-street.
EDWARD BONSER, Union-street.
ROBERT LEONARD, 30, Broad-street.
JOHN H. LEONARD, 30, Bridge-street.

NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.—For Orphans under eight years of age, without distinction of sex, place, or religious connexion.

The next HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY next. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates, and every information, may be obtained on any day, from ten till four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID WILLIAMS WIRE, } Hon. Sec.
THOS. W. AVELING, }
JOHN HENRY CUZNER, Sub-Secretary.

Life Subscriptions, £5 5s.; Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d. The votes increase in proportion to the Subscription.
Office, 32, Poultry.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

Established in the year 1829.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS, MEMBERS, and SUBSCRIBERS, of this Society, "to apprentice the Children of Dissenting Ministers of Evangelical sentiments," will be held at the Congregational Library, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, on MONDAY, the 30th day of September, 1850, at ELEVEN o'clock, when FOUR Candidates will be elected to the benefit of the Institution.

By order of the Committee,
C. J. METCALFE } Secretaries.
JAMES SPONG }

The Poll will commence at Eleven, and close at One, o'clock precisely.

A BAZAAR.

Sermon-lane Ragged School, Islington.

THE locality in which this School is situated is one which calls for the liberal support of Evangelical Christians, it being estimated that upwards of 600 destitute children reside in the courts near the Angel and Liverpool-road; and while Romanists are actively employed in gaining these "little ones," it is hoped Protestants will manifest equal zeal, by supporting this Bazaar in aid of a "Building Fund."

This School is in connexion with the Ragged-School Union, of which Lord Ashley is Patron.
Donations or Contributions for the Bazaar to be held in November will be thankfully received by the Ladies' Committee, or by Mr. G. L. Worth, 21, Manchester-terrace, Islington.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SOCIETY. On Sunday Evening next, September 29th, a Sermon will be preached in aid of the above Society, at Union Chapel, Islington, by the Rev. J. C. Galway, A.M.

Service to Commence at half-past 6.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

NOTICE TO STUDENTS.

THE ensuing Session will be opened on FRIDAY, the 4th of OCTOBER, when an Introductory Devotional Service will be held in the School-room adjoining Park Chapel, Camden-town, and a brief Address will be given by the Principal. The attendance of all the Students is required at this service, which will commence at Twelve o'clock.

Until the completion of the New College building, the Lectures will be delivered, *pro tempore*, at No. 18, Regent's Villas, Upper Avenue-road, St. John's Wood. The arrangements for opening the classes will be announced after the Introductory Service.

The friends of the College are respectfully informed that the Public Opening will take place when the building is completed.

The Register of Houses approved by the Council may be seen at the Office, 13, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster-row. It is expected that every Student will have chosen his residence, in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Council, before the time fixed for the opening of the Session.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, ISLINGTON.

THE aim of the Rev. A. STEWART and SON, in this Establishment, is to supply a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, by a careful culture of the intellectual faculties, accompanied by a studious discipline of the moral feelings, and a strict regard to religious principle. The flattering encouragement which they have met, within the last three years, in their new and spacious premises, has induced Mr. S., senior, to resign his pastoral charge at Barnet, to give his undivided attention to the pupils. There yet remain a few vacancies which they are anxious to have filled up.

For testimonials see *Christian Witness*, September 1847—*Ecological Magazine*, June 1848—and *British Banner*, August 28, 1850: "a school of great excellence, and which has had the honour of sending forth a number of accomplished and superior scholars."

Prospectuses, containing further particulars, sent on application.

SALISBURY.

MRS. J. W. TODD has made provision for the reception and education of a select number of YOUNG LADIES, in all the departments of English, French, Italian, and German. The system of Tuition is intended to unite pleasure with the pursuit of truth, and to discipline the intellect and heart to habits of independent thought and enlightened piety.

References, Terms, &c., on application.
St. Ann's-street, Salisbury.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WANTED, two respectable YOUTHS as APPRENTICES. Their moral conduct, domestic comfort, as well as their business habits, will receive constant and careful attention. Apply to Messrs. Swindell and Jeffrey, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Provision Dealers, and Tallow Chandlers, Southgate, and Old Market, Halifax.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to tuition, of Nonconformist principles, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT in a select school or private family, where a comfortable home can be offered. She imparts instruction in French, Music, Drawing, and the rudiments of German, with the usual routine of an English education. For terms, references, &c., apply to E. F., Post-office, Royston, Herts.

WANTED, by a piously-educated YOUNG LADY, a Situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or as an ASSISTANT in a LADIES' SCHOOL.
Address to M. J. 3, Queen's-road, Homerton New Town, London; or Post-office, Fairford, Gloucestershire.

REYNOLDS'S SUPERIOR and EFFECTIVE WATERPROOFING renders cloth of every kind impervious to the heaviest rain, allows a free passage to the perspiration, and is a complete preventive of injury from moths or other insects, and from mildew. 10, NORTH PLACE, GRAY'S-INN-LANE.

Agents are appointed in all parts of London and its vicinity, and in the principal towns of the United Kingdom, for cloth or made-up articles of dress, to be rendered perfectly water-proof by this process.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy, both in the cost and wear of this umbrella, has been fully established, and proves that "Alpaca" will outlast any other material for umbrellas. It may be obtained of most umbrella dealers in the United Kingdom, from 10s. 6d.—W. & J. SANGSTER, 140, Regent-street; 94, Fleet-street; 110, Royal Exchange; 75, Cheapside.

KENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(Established 1844.)

Old Jewry, London; and Rochester.

Capital—£50,000 in £10 shares.

THE principle of this Office is to secure a sufficient capital, for which a fixed rate of interest is paid and charged as a working expense; and every three years to divide the profit among all insured. This office was the first established on this principle for Great Britain, and has been eminently successful.—"The Mutual system is the only one which the public at large are concerned to support."—Chambers.

The "KENT MUTUAL" is founded on the experience of a local office that receives £20,000 PER ANNUM; £5,000 of which covers losses and expenses, £5,000 is added to the Reserved Fund, and the remaining £10,000 is RETURNED TO THE INSURED. One of the leading features is, that the SHAREHOLDERS ONLY are liable.

THOMAS BURN, Secretary.
Agents throughout the Kingdom.—Policies transferred free of expense.—Michaelmas renewals are now due.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1857.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.
62, King William-street, London; and 21, St. David-street, Edinburgh.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Challis, Esq. and Ald. Thomas Piper, Esq.
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David Oughton, Esq.

Annual Premiums for the Assurance of £100, payable at death:—

25	30	35	40	45
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 16 3	2 1 5	2 7 8	3 15 7	3 6 0

The following are amongst the distinctive features of the Company:—

I. Entire freedom of the Assured from responsibility, and exemption from the mutual liabilities of partnership.

II. Payment of Claims guaranteed by a Capital of ONE MILLION.

IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.—I. Assurances are effected on Participating and Non-participating Tables, on Ascending and Descending Scales, for short periods, and by Policies payable at the ages of 60, 65, or 70, or previously in the event of Death.

2. Premiums may be paid Annually, Half yearly, or Quarterly, in a limited number of Payments, in One Sum, or on Increasing or Decreasing Scales.

3. Policies on the Participating Scale immediately interested in the Profits of the Company.

4. The Age of the Assured admitted, on satisfactory evidence being presented.

5. Policies assigned as Security not forfeited by Duelling, Suicide, or the Execution of Judicial Sentences.

IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Houses, Furniture, Stock-in-Trade, Mills, Merchandise, Shipping in Docks, Rent, and Risks of all descriptions, insured at moderate Rates.

LOANS from £100 to £1,000 advanced on Personal Security and the Deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the Borrower.

A liberal Commission allowed to Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 82.

37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.

THIS COMPANY is founded on purely Mutual principles; there is no proprietary under any form to absorb any portion of the profits, which all belong to the Members at large, by whom also the Directors are appointed.

The following statement of the number of Policies executed since the 1st of January last, will show that the Company is fully maintaining the rapid progress in public estimation witnessed in previous years.

Life..... 385 Amount £62,031
Investment... 349 " 16,064

Total in 8 months 734 " £78,095

The business of the Company comprises:—

I. Life Assurance in all its branches. Policies are issued in every department of Life Assurance on improved and advantageous terms. These policies are available for making provisions for widows, children, and other relatives;—to give stability to partnership firms, by preventing capital from being withdrawn on the death of partners;—to meet the payment of fines upon the renewal of life leases;—to secure the discharge of debts;—to pay off mortgages;—to invest savings at interest;—to provide for fines and fees upon admission to copyholds;—and to meet every contingency incident to property or lives. The Company grants Annuities, and Assurances receivable at a given age.

2. Investment Assurance: by which the payment of £100 is assured at the expiration of 12½ years, at a monthly payment of 10s., yielding a much larger rate of interest than the savings' banks. The premiums paid in may be withdrawn at any time, with interest at 4 per cent., on three months' notice being given when the amount is above £5.

3. Advances to the Members on any description of available security, on the same principle as that adopted by well-conducted building societies, but with many advantages which cannot be obtained in those societies.

As there are some towns in which Agents are not yet appointed, the Directors are open to receive applications from respectable persons in such places. They must be members of the Company.

Upon receipt of two postage stamps, the prospectus, with forms, &c., will be forwarded, in which some important and novel applications of Life Assurance will be found.

September 2nd, 1850. W. S. GOVER,
Actuary and Secretary.

The British Empire Mutual Fire Assurance Society (although entirely distinct in its funds and management) is conducted at the same offices and on the same principles. There have been issued from it during the last eight months 939 new Policies, assuring property to the amount of £380,043.

COALS.

COCKERELL & CO.'S "BEST COALS ONLY,"
ALWAYS AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS,

AND
EATON WHARF, LOWER BELGRAVE-PLACE, FIMLICO.

PERMANENT CASH PRICE 28s. TEN TONS.

INTENDING LIFE ASSURERS are respectfully invited to compare the Principles, Rates, and whole Provisions of the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

with those of any other existing Company.
The WHOLE PROFITS are divisible among the Assured, who are, at the same time, specially exempt from personal liability. It thus possesses an obvious advantage over any Proprietary Company.

- As compared with other Mutual Offices, it claims superiority in the following particulars:—
1. PREMIUMS AT EARLY AND MIDDLE AGES ABOUT A FOURTH LOWER. (See below.)
 2. A MORE ACCURATE ADJUSTMENT OF THE RATES OF PREMIUM TO THE SEVERAL AGES.
 3. A PRINCIPLE IN THE DIVISION OF THE SURPLUS MORE SAFE, EQUITABLE, AND FAVOURABLE TO GOOD LIVES.
 4. EXEMPTION FROM ENTRY MONEY.

Resolutions were adopted at the General Meeting in 1849, the effect of which is to render POLICIES INDISPUTABLE EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF FRAUD.

* I. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100 WITH WHOLE PROFITS.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
£1 15 8	1 10 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 17 5	5 11 1

II. ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR £100, WITH WHOLE PROFITS, PAYABLE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS ONLY.

Age 20	25	30	35	40	45	50
£2 7 10	2 10 8	2 14 4	2 19 8	3 3 4	3 14 9	4 7 2

INVESTMENT AND FAMILY PROVISION.

At present, when interest is so low, attention is invited to the mode of LIFE ASSURANCE BY SINGLE PAYMENTS, and to the peculiarly advantageous terms on which it can be effected in the

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

By this mode a person may assure a Policy for £1,000.

	£	s.	d.
If aged 30, for a single payment of	362	0	0
Aged 40.....	428	7	6
Aged 50.....	531	16	8

At his death, his family will receive the £1,000, with additions from the profits, on the very favourable principle of this Society. While he lives he has it in his power to borrow a sum, nearly equal to his payment, on the security of the Policy, and increasing yearly with its value, without any expense, and at a moderate rate of interest.

Assurances may be effected in this way, varying in amount from £50 to £25,000.

For those who have still before them the duty of securing for their families a competent provision in case of their premature death, the ordinary mode of Life Assurance by Annual Premiums, payable during life, or for a limited number of years, is undoubtedly most suitable; but to those who have already made such provision, the systems now brought under notice are recommended,—the former as combining a favourable Investment for spare capital with the benefit of Life Assurance, and this on the most economical terms; and the latter as a means of securing a provision for the member himself in his declining years.

During last year 567 Policies were opened,—above 4,000 having been issued since the commencement of the Institution.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, Copies of the Annual Reports, and every information, will be forwarded free, on application at Head Office in Edinburgh: or at

THE OFFICE IN LONDON, 12, MOORGATE-STREET.

GEORGE GRANT, Agent and Secretary for London.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, PARENTS, &c. &c.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY

HAVE BEEN FAVOURED WITH THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM

LIEUTENANT ROUSE,

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, July 16th, 1850.
I have for the last three years worn Gutta Percha Soles, and from the comfort experienced in the wear generally, particularly in regard to dry feet, and also in durability and consequent economy, I was induced to recommend the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, to sanction its use in this Establishment, instead of Leather Soles. It has now been Six Months in general use here, so that I am, from experience in the wear and tear of Shoes for EIGHT HUNDRED BOYS, able to speak with confidence as to its utility, which, in my belief, is very great; and I am looking forward to its being the means, during the next Winter, of preventing chilblains, from which we have greatly suffered. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony, and you have my permission to make it as public as you please, in the belief that it cannot but be doing good.

I remain, your faithful Servant,
JOHN WOOD ROUSE, Lieut. SUPERINTENDENT.

FROM

LIEUT. COLONEL F. R. BLAKE,

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, July 16th, 1850.

In reply to your letter requesting my opinion with regard to Gutta Percha Soles, I have great pleasure in informing you that I have made particular enquiries on the subject from those Soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, who have worn them during the past year, and they decidedly give the preference to the Gutta Percha Soles, both for comfort and durability. I have also constantly worn them myself, and can therefore speak from my own knowledge of the superior advantages of Gutta Percha Soles. I am, your obedient servant,
F. R. BLAKE, Lieut. COL., 33RD REGIMENT.

IMPORTANT TO GARDENERS, &c.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following Letter from

G. GLENNY, ESQ.,

THE CELEBRATED FLORIST.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN OFFICE, 450, Strand, London, August 21, 1850.

GENTLEMEN,—I have worn Gutta Percha Soles and Heels these two years, and being so much in a garden as I necessarily am in all weathers, and with the ground in all states, I would on no account be without them. As a matter of economy I would recommend Gardeners to use them, for they may repair the worn part at all times by warming the material at the fire, and pressing it from the thick parts to the worn parts, as easily as if it were so much dough. I think it the duty of all persons who must occasionally wet their feet, to adopt a material that completely defies damp. Many a Gardener would escape colds and rheumatism by the use of Gutta Percha Soles.

Your obedient servant,
G. GLENNY.

The Gutta Percha Company, Patentees, 18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS INSTANTLY CURED WITHOUT PAIN OR OPERATION.

THE applications of Dr. Pearson's wonderful discovered remedy in all cases of Deafness enables sufferers of either sex, even an infant or most aged persons, to hear a watch tick at arm's length and general conversation, although having been afflicted with deafness for 30 or 40 years, without the use of any instrument, or possibility of causing pain or danger to a child, many of whom born deaf, with persons of all ages whose cases had been, by the old treatment, pronounced incurable, after the use of this new discovery have had their hearing perfectly restored.

Dr. CHARLES PEARSON, Consulting Surgeon to the Ear Infirmary for the cure of Deafness, begs to offer this valuable remedy to the public from benevolence rather than gain, and will forward it to any party FREE on receipt of a letter enclosing £1. A small charge of money order, to Charles Pearson, Esq., 45, Abchurch Lane, Birmingham. Dr. Pearson daily applies his remedy, and has cured thousands of most inveterate cases of the Ear Infirmary, and in Private Practice, in the presence of the Faculty, who have been utterly



JAMES EPPS' PREPARED COCOA.

COCOA is a Nut, which, besides farinaceous substance, contains a Bland Oil. The Oil in this Nut has one advantage, which is, that it is less liable than any other Oil to rancidity. Possessing these two nutritive substances, Cocoa is become a most valuable article of diet; more particularly if, by mechanical or other means, the farinaceous substance can be so perfectly incorporated with the oil, that the one will prevent the other from separating. Such an union is presented in the Cocoa prepared by

JAMES EPPS,

Homoeopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London; and thus, while the delightful flavour, in part dependent on the Oil, is retained, the whole preparation will agree with the most delicate stomach.

BEST COALS, 22s. per Ton.—E. and W. STURGE confidently recommend their friends and the Public to purchase their WINTER STOCK at this extremely low price. The strictest attention is given to all orders, as to quality, size, and despatch.

E. and W. STURGE, Bridge-wharf, City-road.

DARTON'S SCHOOL LIBRARY, an entirely New Series of Elementary Works, adapted for Schools, Families, and Pupil Teachers. Edited by the Rev. B. G. JONES, Head Master of the Grammar School, Dulwich College.

THE ELEMENTS of GEOGRAPHY on a NEW PLAN, and the HISTORY of ENGLAND, being the first two volumes of the series, will be published October 1, Price 1s. each, in cloth, 18mo.

The great success of DARTON'S HOLYDAY LIBRARY has suggested to the Proprietors the publication of a series of School Books, of a similar form and price, to appear at successive intervals, under the above title. The earnest endeavour of the editor and authors who have been engaged to carry out this design, will be to combine, in the treatment of each subject, the best method, the latest information, and the most judicious selection of matter, expressed as briefly and consistently with clearness. Their experience as Teachers has taught them that Elementary Books are more often, and with more injurious results, on the side of redundancy and diffuseness, than on the other. Hence, the mind of the learner is too often burdened and discouraged by matter which, if it be good in itself, is yet not adapted for the stage of progress to which he has arrived. With such views they do not hesitate to express their dissatisfaction with most of the School Books at present in use for the class of pupils they have in view. They have themselves practically felt the want which they intend to do their best to supply; for this end, the desire of the Publishers to bring out a uniform series, at a very low price, in a most convenient form, affords them a fortunate opportunity. To most of the volumes will be prefixed hints for Teachers on the right methods of teaching the several subjects. To these, brief as they are, the editor would confidently call attention, as the result of matured experience and careful thought.

Shortly will be published,

THE POETICAL SCHOOL-BOOK for JUNIOR CLASSES; the PROSE READING-BOOK for JUNIOR CLASSES;—forming the third and fourth volumes of the School Library.

DARTON and Co., 58, Holborn-hill.

MUSIC BY WM. THOROLD WOOD.

VOCAL.

THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM, "GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE." Quartett, semi-chorus, and chorus, with pianoforte accompaniment. Price 1s.

One of the latest and most characteristic productions of the People's Poet, Ebenezer Elliott, set to music by W. Thorold Wood, in the hope that it may become, for the advocate of reform and progress,—what the so-called national anthem has long been for the lovers of things as they are—a watchword and a rallying cry.

"The music is worthy of the poetry, and every lover of his country ought to assist in making 'God save the People' as truly popular as 'Rule Britannia,' or any other of our national songs."—*Nottingham Review*, Feb. 15, 1850.

"The composer has given a grave, but also a grand, sentiment to the melody, which now invests the poem with an additional vitality. The opening chorus is followed by a finely modulated quartett and semi-chorus, concluding with a full and thrilling diapason of sound, which none can listen to without feeling that additional power which music, conceived in the style and spirit of the words, can always effect."—*Weekly Dispatch*, March 24th, 1850.

"DARK, DEEP, AND COLD." Quartett, semi-chorus, and chorus, with lithographic illustration. Poetry by EBENEZER ELLIOTT. A tribute to the memory of the People's Poet. Price 3s.

"GATHER YE ROSEBUDS WHILE YE MAY." Madrigal. Poetry by HERRICK. Price 2s.

PIANOFORTE.

THE FREE-TRADE POLKA. With beautiful coloured illustration. Dedicated to Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. Price 2s. 6d.

"This is just what a Polka should be—light, airy, tripping, and full of life, with the time well marked, and easy of execution. A man with the gout, or a lady with the tooth-ache, might dance to such music."—*The People's and Howitt's Journal*, June, 1850.

SHEPHERD and JONES, 98, Newgate-street, London; and to be had, by order, of all Music-sellers in the Kingdom.

In handsome post 8vo, beautifully printed, in cloth, gilt edges, price 5s.,

THE DOMESTIC WORSHIPPER; consisting of Prayers for Morning and Evening, Selected Scripture Portions for Reading, and Hymns and Sacred Songs. The whole adapted for general use in families, and intended to aid the regular performance of the pious resolution—

"As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

Edited by the Rev. SAMUEL GREEN, Author of the "Biblical and Theological Dictionary," &c.

"THE DOMESTIC WORSHIPPER,"

as its title imports, is designed to assist those Christians who may need assistance in discharging the important duty of family devotion. Some think they have not the necessary gifts, or self-possession. Mothers who have to pray with sons and servants around them, and other similar cases, are those which the Editor contemplates.

The present work is at such a price as to place it within general reach. It has been prepared under the impression that praise forms a useful and pleasant part of the devout exercises of a family, when assembled to worship God; hymns, therefore, are inserted suitable for domestic use. Some families read the Book of God in their worship regularly through. Others prefer a selection of such parts as are most suitable for family reading. Selections are accordingly made, confined, however, to New Testament history, except the passages designed for Lord's-day reading. In the Gospels, regard has been had to a harmony of the evangelical narrative, the daily reading being so arranged as to direct attention consecutively to the chief events in our Lord's history, to his parables and his principal discourses, somewhat in the order most natural to them in a connected view of the evangelical narrative.

Other Scripture selections for family reading, so as to go through the Bible, and hymns adapted for family use, or references to such hymns when they are in common Hymn-books, are given at the end of the volume.

The prayers are printed so as to avoid the turning over of leaves while in the act of offering supplications, and the type is such as to render the book generally useful.

BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La MOTTE'S nutritive health-restoring, AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the Sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the Sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for a breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper, may, in a great measure, be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach, and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages, price 4s., by the Patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by Chemists.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PRO AND CON.

VI.—WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?

MRS. GRUNDY, the imaginary representative of the world's opinions, is supposed to be a very busy, a very observant, and a very tyrannical personage. Almost every body pays homage to Mrs. Grundy, and, so far as we know, gets in return for what he renders, nothing but a superfluity of anxiety and vexation. What poor, abject, irresolute, trembling slaves to Mrs. Grundy, people in this country commonly make themselves, it needs not that we should show. Most folks carry the proofs of their bondage with them, go where they will, do what they will. Mrs. Grundy orders all their affairs, and who dares to disobey her? Their style of living, their dress, their manners, their social parties, their political opinions or no opinions—what they say, what they do, what they think, what they believe or profess to believe—Mrs. Grundy has a chief hand in it all. Human life in these times, at least in England, is very little more than the manifold shadow of Mrs. Grundy. We are what we are on her account. She is ever present to us—seldom or never absent from our thoughts. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" is the one query which we are evermore striving to solve. And so it comes to pass that we lose sight of Nature. We can scarcely be said to grow up as plants, or to develop any real individuality. We are paste in the hands of Mrs. Grundy, whom one may imagine singing over society the old nursery rhyme,

"Make it, and bake it, and mark it with G,
And put it i' th' oven for baby and me."

Mrs. Grundy has a good deal to do with people's religion. Nay, do not start, good reader! we state nothing but a fact. If we could fancy Mrs. Grundy dead and buried, and never likely to be heard of again, depend upon it there would be a great change of religious profession—a very general shifting of outer garments, now worn, not because they fit, nor because they are preferred, nor because they serve any useful purpose, but because Mrs. Grundy will have it so. More or less of Grundyism is mixed up with the creeds, sentiments, and customary proceedings, of all denominations—sometimes advisedly, sometimes unconsciously—and we need hardly say that all are deteriorated by it. Mrs. Grundy, therefore, is the natural enemy of reform, in whatever shape it may present itself. Mind! we are not insinuating that there is nothing at the bottom of religious profession in this country but fear of Mrs. Grundy. Far from it! With our whole soul we disclaim all sympathy with any such malignant absurdity. But what we do say is, that the world's opinion, or supposed opinion, operates very sensibly upon most forms of religious belief and conduct in our day, and does much to modify and colour them. It is not surprising that it should be so—but it ought to be well understood, and fairly admitted, that the influence is an evil one, and ought to be most carefully guarded against. Mrs. Grundy's spirit is essentially a lying spirit.

Now it is well known that Mrs. Grundy strongly favours the Establishment, if for nothing else, on account of its worldly respectability. The religious profession of the Queen and her Court, of the Peers almost without exception, and of the members of the House of Commons with a very few—of the majority of our landed gentry in the rural districts, and of our bankers and opulent merchants in our large towns—the religious profession, indeed, of the genteel classes throughout the kingdom, cannot be dissented from, much less assailed in one of its chief characteristics, without entailing loss of caste. Deference to Mrs. Grundy does an immense deal towards keeping up the national system. Proofs of this may be met with almost anywhere at any time of day. The press affects a reverence for it which it does not feel. Thriving tradesmen are admonished by their aspiring families to show customary respect to the Church. Persons desirous of moving in good society are extremely careful, whatever may be their sentiments, not to expose their churchmanship to suspicion. Members of Parliament, radical in all other respects, and known oftentimes to be sceptical in regard to Christian truth, feel it incumbent on them to doff their hats to the Church Establishment. No man looking for promotion can afford to question the position of the Church. We verily believe that there is more cant, more hypocrisy, more beggarly meanness of soul, in relation to the subject of Church and State alliance, than any other which can be mentioned. "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" is a thought which bars all freedom of inquiry into it, and which suppresses all frank utterance of opinion. The thing as it stands is conventionally respectable, and that supplies an answer to every objection. It will not do to fly in the face of Mrs. Grundy—it would only end in loss of reputation—in being cut by the genteel. You might almost as well proclaim yourself *poor* as show hostility to the national ecclesiastical system. In either case, you must be content to be an outcast from fashionable circles, and be voted fit only for the company of the low and vulgar. Let no man who cares for Mrs. Grundy lift a finger against the Anglican Establishment!

This, then, is another obstacle which they who labour for a separation of the Church from the State will have to surmount. And, assuredly, it is not a trifling one. In no country under heaven, perhaps, is conventional respectability more generally, or more devotedly, worshipped than in England. The sacrifices made to it of enjoyment, health, freedom, manliness, and morals, are incalculable. Upon nothing, however, does this passion operate more injuriously than upon what is commonly called public opinion. It is, in truth, this which stops the way of all needed reforms. But if on any one question more than another it presents a barrier to progress, it is on the question which Anti-state-churchmen have taken in hand to settle. Just now it displays itself in a lofty contempt of our proceedings—hereafter, it may be expected to assume the form of indignant opposition. We shall be very foolish, therefore, to exclude this item from our calculations with regard to the future. Many adverse influences will be found more easy to overcome, or, at any rate, to neutralize, than the influence of Mrs. Grundy.

We must not conclude without noting one circumstance which may serve for encouragement. Mrs. Grundy is capricious. An unlooked-for incident may turn her round completely. When the public mind has been reasonably instructed, and the controversy has been argumentatively disposed of, the most trivial occurrence may produce a turn in the current of feeling. Who can calculate upon the results of another Gorham contest? Who can foresee how many secessions to Rome it will take to give the Establishment a bad name in public estimation? May there not be, at this moment, a change going on in the mind of some conspicuous man, which, when declared, will compel even Mrs. Grundy to confess that our movement is not utterly irrational nor impracticable? Have we not seen this in the case of Free Trade? Did we not witness it in regard to Parliamentary Reform?

Who can predict, or even guess at, the kind of event which will put our principles into such a position as to admit of their being openly espoused without risk of forfeiting one's title to respectability? And yet if we continue steadily and perseveringly at work, faith corroborated by experience teaches us to look forward to something of this kind. And when once it comes to this, as come it will and must—when once it ceases to be a question, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?"—which it may do more speedily and suddenly than any of us anticipate—a practical realization of our views will not be far distant. The reaction from the present fashion of profession in regard to the Church, will be both rapid and violent. Society will resent the abject slavery to which it has so long, and so tamely submitted. Ecclesiastics are already putting allegiance to the Church to a very severe test. It has borne the strain hitherto, but will not bear it always. It will be our wisdom, therefore, to move on as we can, leaving Providence to arrange the time and manner of our eventual success. The surest way of putting Mrs. Grundy out of countenance, is to look her calmly and boldly in the face. Thorough earnestness puts her to shame. Her devotees discern, at a glance, when she falters, and instantly change submission into demand. The lady knows how to adapt herself to circumstances. In the long run, she will say what her followers wish her to say.

SCOTCH JAIL FEEDERS.

OUR columns contain an account of another imprisonment in Edinburgh, for non-payment of the Annuity Tax. Mr. Tod—a man whose character is described as unimpeachable, and whose position in life appears, from his own account, to be lowly, though honest—is in the present case the victim of clerical tyranny. He seems to have been charged to the Annuity Tax, about four shillings and sixpence a-year, and as, for years, he had declined to pay the demand unjustly made upon him, the arrears amounted to about eight pounds. By some indulgence of sarcastic humour at the expense of several reverend functionaries in Edinburgh, Mr. Tod lighted up in their breasts the passion of revenge. They obtained, therefore, an order for his arrest, and placed it in the hands of Mr. McCulloch, a Sheriff's officer. We must refer to our columns of intelligence for a detailed account of the mode in which the capture was made. The expectation of the officer that his prisoner would walk quietly and *alone* to the gaol, and there deliver *himself* into the custody of the authorities, is about the oddest piece of extravagance we have ever heard of. His rage when he afterwards found that Mr. Tod was not quite so soft as he had taken him to be, and the cruel manner in which he revenged the laugh enjoyed at his expense, were utterly inexcusable on any plea. Nothing tends more directly to bring into public contempt the majesty of law, than a ruffianly temper in those who are employed to execute it.

Such a crime—for crime we must designate it, however sanctioned by legal authority—as that which has rudely torn Mr. Tod from the prosecution of his lawful business, and from the bosom of his dependent family, and shut him up in Calton gaol, on the pretext of compelling him to contribute towards the sustenance of a minister of the gospel, whose services he never availed himself of—such a crime, we say, if committed in Austria, and by General Haynau, would have elicited an indignant shout of reprobation from the whole press and people of England. It is, in truth, worthy of that empire, and of that man. Its occurrence in Great Britain, in the very heart of a city which calls herself the "Modern Athens," and at the instance, and for the support, of men consecrated to preach the gospel of peace and love, is one of those anomalies which now and then present themselves to indicate how backward even we are, in appreciating the spirit of true freedom. Surely, if a State Church had not depraved our souls, and blunted all the higher sensibilities of our social nature, by its incessant action upon them, such an outrage upon all the principles of justice and of individual right, could no more

have been perpetrated, at this time of day, in Edinburgh, than could the burning alive of a woman in Smithfield for witchcraft. Our children will look back upon the age in which these barbarities are tolerated, and even defended, and will wonder of what stuff their fathers could have been made, and what could have been the state of public opinion amongst them to admit of such oppressive proceedings being possible. It speaks scarcely more damningly of those who enact the wrong than of those whose frigid indifference allows of the enactment. Of course, we should be the last to counsel violent resistance of the law in any case; but we take leave to say that there are modes of testifying intensity of public feeling—modes, too, which, if the feeling existed, would no doubt be resorted to—which would effectually preclude the continued perpetration of such hideous offences against religion and humanity. The simple fact that such feeling has not been displayed, not in Edinburgh merely, but throughout the entire kingdom, is a foul blot on the character of the age in which we live.

Church-rates in England and the Annuity-tax in Scotland are badges of inferiority and subjection which would not be tamely worn, if we had learned to value as we ought our birthright of entire religious freedom. For our own part, we feel deeply humbled by every occurrence, similar in character to the imprisonment of Mr. Tod. We have a full conviction that such things need not be, and would not be, if those who object, on principle, to State-churchism were accustomed to act their part with unflinching firmness; and we are driven by all such events to recall and to repeat the language of our great dramatist:—

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

ARREST OF MR. JOHN TOD FOR ARREARS OF ANNUITY-TAX.

(From the *Edinburgh News*.)

The particulars of this case are so extraordinary, so unaccountable, by any of the operations of reason, and are marked by such unwarrantable outrage, that we could not at first give credence to the story, which reflects such deep disgrace on our authorities. A minute investigation into the train of events, however, convinces us that the disgraceful history is but too real.

Mr. Tod is a native of Edinburgh, and has been for a period of upwards of thirteen years a honest, industrious, and respectable tradesman. To mark the extent of his establishment when he commenced business, and for several years thereafter, it may be noticed, that the amount of annuity-tax chargeable for these years did not exceed 4s. 6d. annually, whilst the whole amount for the thirteen years, including interest and expenses, is only about £8. A few weeks ago Mr. Tod, along with, we think, fifty or sixty others, was summoned before the Sheriff Small Debt Court, at the instance of James Aitken, collector of annuity-tax for the city clergy, and a decree for the amount was obtained. Meanwhile, Mr. Tod, thinking he might be of service to the agitation for the abolition of the impost, published a caricature, representing various of the Edinburgh Established ministers—among others, one of the pastors of the parish in which he resides, but whom he had never seen—in the act of seizing certain leaves and fishes, and carrying away bags of money. This appears to have marked out Mr. Tod as an object of especial vengeance; and on Tuesday last, a sheriff's officer, Mr. Macculloch, accompanied by two assistants, repaired to his house in East Thistle-street. The officer at first pressed him very earnestly to pay the claim. He stated that he could not consistently with his conscientious conviction yield obedience to such a law, but was perfectly ready to bear the penalty. The officer then endeavoured to induce Mrs. Tod to pay the money, alleging that that was the way in which the wives of certain other annuity-tax recusants got their husbands out of the difficulty; but she stated that she was too deeply imbued with the principles of John Knox to think of such a compromise, and declared, with tears in her eyes, that though it would be very painful to her to see her husband dragged to jail, away from his family and his business, she would make the sacrifice to show her detestation of the impost. Arrangements were then made to remove the prisoner; and, while descending the stair, he asked one of the officers in what way he would be taken, and the answer was, in any way he chose. He then, having arrived at the street, told the few neighbours (not more than a dozen of whom were looking on) that he was arrested for the annuity-tax, and told the officer that he would prefer to go by Hanover-street and Prince's-street, instead of the more direct way by St. Andrew-square. This alarmed the officer, and he said that he would wait for him at the door of the jail. Mr. Tod, however, declared that he would not go to the jail unless he was accompanied by the officer, on which that official and his subordinates hurried away by St. Andrew-square, leaving their prisoner standing in much amazement in the middle of the street. He walked about for some time expecting their return, but seeing that they did not make their appearance, he had no resource but to return home and relieve the anxieties of his family. The officers, we are informed, actually went to the jail, and remained there, notwithstanding the statement of Mr. Tod, for a quarter of an hour, expecting him to come.

During the whole of Wednesday and Thursday,

Mr. Tod was not annoyed by the return of his unwelcome visitors; but the publication of an outline of the above particulars in the pages of a contemporary appears to have aroused the officials of our city to a pitch of fury such as we have never seen exemplified. Affecting to believe that the honest quiet tradesman was a desperado, and that a rescue was meditated, they made their arrangements for his capture in a manner that might have sufficed for the arrest of the most bloodthirsty Red Republicans of France. Officers or assistants were stationed, in plain clothes, at the ends of the street, and all along the way to the jail. Mr. Macculloch, the same officer who had Mr. Tod in custody on Tuesday, led the way through the quiet street at the early hour of seven o'clock yesterday morning. He was accompanied by eight or ten auxiliaries, one of whom was a lieutenant of police. Three of them were stationed at the bottom of the stair, three at the first landing-place, and three lay in wait at Mr. Tod's door, till the boy who serves the milk arrived. No sooner was the door open than they rushed in and took possession of the house. Their first act was to secure the key of the outer door. They then precipitated themselves into the bedroom, where Mr. Tod, his wife, and infant child were lying in bed. Striking Mr. Tod on the shoulder in the name of the Queen, Macculloch declared that he was his prisoner, and commanded him to rise. Mrs. Tod, in great alarm, begged the officer to retire out of the room till she could get dressed, but he refused to leave his prisoner for a moment, and told her to remain in bed, as he did not want her. In these circumstances, she was obliged to dress in the presence of the three officers. Meanwhile, Mr. Tod, who had been for some time subject to a stomach complaint, and who was at the time under the influence of medicine, was so much alarmed by the sudden and frantic inroad of the officers that he could not immediately rise, on which Mr. Macculloch raised his stick, and in a furious manner reiterated his demand. The wife of the prisoner, apprehensive that he was about to strike her husband in bed, rushed between them, and implored him to desist. The officer then, taking a pair of iron manacles out of his pocket, and shaking them in the prisoner's face, told him if he did not go peacefully to jail, he would put them on. He then seized the prisoner's clothes, which were lying on a sofa, and actually searched the pockets, but without giving any explanation of the proceeding, although he was repeatedly asked to do so. As examples of the conduct of the officers while in the house, an apprentice boy, who was requested to go and inform a friend of the state of matters, was refused permission; and when a sister of Mrs. Tod's wished also to leave, the order was given by Mr. Macculloch, "Stop that woman." Mr. Tod was at last permitted to retire for a little, as he was seized with a fit of retching and vomiting; but after he had partaken of some tea, and got washed and dressed, he felt himself so much better as to be able to accompany the officers. He was then taken down stairs, and a coach having been brought up, he was forcibly dragged by the neck into it, stating all the while that he was perfectly willing to walk. The immense preparations that had been made had by this time attracted a considerable crowd, who, as the coach drove off, gave vent to their excited feelings in a volley of hisses, groans, and execrations. And so ended this notable capture.

MEETING ON BEHALF OF MR. TOD.—We understand that a meeting of the directors of the Anti-state-church society was held last night, Councillor Gray in the chair, when a vote of approbation of Mr. Tod's conduct, and sympathy with him in his present position, were cordially adopted. The directors will proceed in a body to deliver it. It was also unanimously agreed to hold a public meeting in Edinburgh on the subject, the arrangements for which will be completed and intimated in the early part of the ensuing week.—*Scottish Press of Saturday.*

PROFESSOR DICK IN THE HANDS OF THE ANNUITY-TAX OFFICERS.—The officers of the state clergy have been particularly active this week. On Monday morning, we understand, they resolved to begin business by a very bold step, and proceeded to the residence of Professor Dick, in Clyde-street, with a warrant to convey him to prison. The Professor himself happened to be out when the officers made their appearance, but on his return he expressed his willingness to accompany them, or allow them to take his goods. The goods they refused to take, and impounded him again and again to pay the tax rather than be taken to prison. As may easily be supposed by those who know anything of Professor Dick's character, as a most strenuous and uncompromising enemy to the annuity-tax, the arguments of the officer (Mr. Macculloch, sen., we believe) were completely lost in his case, and all of them, we doubt not, were fully met by him. Fortunately for Professor Dick's personal liberty, but unfortunately for the force of his example, the amount due was, without his knowledge, and very much against his will, paid by a relative while the Professor himself was in the act of changing his coat for the purpose of accompanying the officers.—*Scottish Press.*

WESLEYAN REFORM MOVEMENT.

The warfare between the Conference party and the reformers throughout the connexion, daily assumes a more decided and extended character. The Conference leaders are acting vigorously in their endeavours to "crush the rebellious spirit of the people;" but the people seem to be but little daunted by the anathemas of the preachers, and as they have determined to stop the sinews of war, and are everywhere acting upon that determination, it requires no prophet to foretell the issue of the con-

test. The *Wesleyan Times* observes, "The stoppage of the supplies is becoming, we hear, very general. In one circuit, the new preacher—an institution man—sent his luggage on before him; but, as there was no one and no place to receive it, the railway porter took it back again to the station. When he himself came to his new circuit, he found the preacher's house given up, and the furniture about to be put up to public sale. This circuit is not in the county of Norfolk." The same journal exhorts reformers to beware of a new system of tactics:—

In circuits where, but a few weeks ago, the cry was, "If you don't like us, leave us;" where, up to the last Conference, ex-membering took place by wholesale; where the travelling preachers never entered the house of a reformer, and could not see him if he jostled against him in the street, or rode in the same carriage with him; where coldness, haughtiness, severity, in the most odious forms which an inflated priesthood could assume, told plainly how little the pastor cared for or sympathized with his flock; the change is now as great as from the roughness and bleakness of December to the mildness and beauty of June. The new preacher has entered his new circuit, all devastated and laid in ruins, and, entering the abode of first one reformer and then another—the first pastoral visit that these reprobates have had for months—has been all smiles, all blandness, all love.

In some instances, the man who, on entering his new circuit, thus speaks, as though the law of love were on his lips, is the very man who, in the circuit which last year was in his hands, has left no other trace and evidence of his presence than that which the whirlwind leaves when it sweeps through a land that bears evidence to the husbandman's toil and skill—the fruits of months are destroyed as in a moment.

We quote a few facts illustrative of the present state of affairs amongst the Wesleyan body:—

THE EXPELLED WESLEYAN MINISTERS.—The subscriptions on behalf of the Revs. Messrs. Everett, Dunn, and Griffith, have amounted to £3,300; and each of these gentlemen has been presented with a cheque for £1,100. At the recent delegate meeting in London, it was resolved that a like amount be raised for the Rev. J. Bromley; and notwithstanding that nearly half of the delegates had returned home, between £600 and £700, including £150 received from Bath, was obtained at the meeting. It is intended that this subscription list shall be closed on the 30th of the present month, and any surplus will be placed to the credit of the reform fund, or be disposed of as the committee might think fit. Each of these rev. gentlemen has likewise been engaged to preach during the year at a fixed salary. The title "expelled" is also to be dropped, the people recognising them as Wesleyan Methodist preachers.

BRISTOL.—Mr. Elijah Hoole, paid secretary to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, wrote down to Mr. William Phillips, thirty-five years' honorary treasurer of the Bristol district, and, on his own sole authority, dismissed him from office. Mr. Phillips declined to accept his dismissal from such a quarter. Respecting the state of affairs in that city, the *Bristol Examiner* thus reports progress:—"We regret to say that the ministers continue to expel some of the most popular and useful members of the connexion, but the expulsion is only nominal, since the majority of the people still acknowledge them as belonging to the society. On Tuesday evening last, Mr. James Carter, of Redcliff-street, who has been connected with the Wesleyan denomination for upwards of forty-five years, and holds the office of class-leader, chapel-steward, &c., was expelled by the Rev. Mr. Hessling, on which account the class over which he presided, unanimously refused to renew their tickets.—Yesterday (Friday) evening the Rev. Corbett Cooke met the class presided over by Mr. John Copp, who is well-known and respected throughout the connexion. The proceedings of the meeting were very protracted, but the result was the expulsion of Mr. Copp from the Wesleyan Society. As in the previous cases, the whole of the gentleman's class manifested their attachment towards him by declining their tickets, and expressing their determination still to regard him as their leader, and to meet under his guidance as heretofore.

MANCHESTER.—On Thursday evening there was a crowded and spirited gathering at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, of the Wesleyan Reformers of this borough and neighbourhood, at which Mr. G. P. Bainbridge, of York, presided, and at which a number of expelled local and other preachers, class-leaders, and other persons who have taken a lead in the movement, were present. The Rev. J. Bromley, of Bath, entered the room in company with Mr. Martin, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Thomas Griffiths, local preacher; Mr. W. Bradley, of Stockport; Mr. W. Martin, Mr. Kirkman, and Mr. Wright, afterwards addressed the meeting. A collection was made in aid of the Bromley Testimonial Fund.

EXETER.—According to the *Western Times*, the Wesleyan disputes at Exeter have become lamentably violent. Six contumacious opponents of the Conference, members of the church, have been tried and found guilty. We are told that "a room under the girls' school-room in Mint-lane was set apart for the culprits, previous to their being called in for trial, where the 'dim religious light' flickered from a solitary candle, giving an inquisitorial aspect to the place; the presence of their wives, a Bible, and some cold water, only being allowed them. It is understood," continues our contemporary, "that the culprits will not be hanged—the Conference not having delegated the power to their agent. But one of the jurors exclaimed to culprit Taylor, 'that he ought to have been hanged long ago!' from which we infer that the culprits have had a narrow escape. This intemperate juror was admonished by his own

brother in the flesh for his bad feeling and bad expressions. He was advised to rince his mouth out. A party of the friends of the condemned members assembled in the chapel. They were ordered to quit it; and on their persisting in remaining, one of the trustees then called upon the chapel-keeper, and said, 'Lock the doors—put out the lights—and if these people like to stay quietly in the dark, they can.' After the trial, a number of reformers congregated round the condemned (who have a week to repent of their errors, and if they are then contumacious, and refuse to promise their judges not to agitate, will have sentence passed upon them, which, of course, will be that of expulsion), and received them with hearty cheers. The Conference adherents who have condemned the men were groaned, hissed, and hooted, as they came out of court." On Friday evening a very enthusiastic meeting was held in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Musgrave's-alley, to receive the condemned culprits, and hear their statements with regard to the trial. The Reform Room was not sufficiently commodious for their accommodation, and the trustees and preacher of the Primitive Methodist Society, kindly allowed then the use of their chapel. Upwards of two hundred were present—and amongst them were several members of other Dissenting denominations in this city. Mr. Trehane presided, and the meeting was very enthusiastic.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—WESLEYAN REFORM.—In Newcastle the Wesleyan Reform Movement seems the uppermost topic—uppermost, not simply in Methodist circles, but in every circle which feels an interest in human happiness and human progress. The present week has been productive of incidents in the history of the struggle which have been the theme of general conversation. R. S. Stanley, Esq., Mr. John Benson, and Mr. Thomas White, have been virtually expelled, inasmuch as they have had their tickets of membership withheld. In the true spirit and practice of the Jedburgh justices, the ruling powers of Wesleyanism in this town have "hanged the man and then tried him." It is now a week since Mr. White's ticket was stopped. To-day (September 20) he was summoned to his trial, which was to take place in Brunswick Chapel. This morning the following poster appeared on the walls of the town, and might be seen in the shop windows:—

NOTICE!! The Wesleyan INQUISITION will open at Brunswick Wesleyan Chapel Vestry, on Friday, the 20th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. White will be tried before judge and accuser, the REVEREND W. Burt, for having dared to advocate the rights of Wesleyans, and expose the trickery of priestcraft! Wesleyans, rally round him!!

The meeting took place as appointed, but lo! there could be no trial because Messrs. Benson and Stanley were present, and would not retire, as they had been summoned by the proper person, acting under the immediate authority of Mr. Burt himself. Mr. Burt dismissed the meeting, (court?) declaring he would summons another one, before whom the trial should take place. During the time that the parties were in the vestry, a considerable number of people had gathered round the door, and when the four ministers came out they were hissed and hooted. The expelled parties stand high in the Wesleyan community; and not only so, some of them are identified with every liberal and praiseworthy movement of the day.—From a Correspondent.

MORE SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Henry Wilberforce, lately, if not still, the incumbent of East Farleigh, has gone to Mechlin in Belgium, with the view of spending the winter amid the monasticism which surrounds the shrine of Saint Rombaud. The reverend gentleman, whose wife has made an open profession of communion with Rome, has for some time been suspected to be in a transition state. To Mechlin he has been followed, it is stated, by Archdeacon Manning.—*Oxford Herald*.—We observe that the *Weekly Chronicle* gives a direct and explicit denial to this statement. Mr. Wilberforce, it is said, has returned to East Farleigh to perform his clerical duties; and Archdeacon Manning is at present discharging his clerical duties at Chichester.

The *Church and State Gazette* adds further information and gossip to the above:—

There are strange rumours about Mr. Bennett [of St. Barnabas] and others. It is certain that that gentleman has not been at his church for a considerable time.

The Rev. E. Ballard, and G. Ballard, Esq., late of Margaret Chapel, and Wadham and Worcester Colleges, Oxford, have become Oratorians. It is said that more than sixty persons have left Margaret Chapel for the Church of Rome since Father Oakeley commenced his Romanizing proceedings there, which have been so ably continued by his friend and successor, Mr. Richards. No less than five of the licensed clergymen of that chapel have become Romanists, and a much larger number of those who occasionally officiated there have "gone to their own place." The clergy of this chapel, and also those of St. Andrew's, Wells-street, formed part of Father Newman's audience on the occasion of the delivery of his recent lectures, and it is satisfactory that they produced the desired effect in so many cases. The ministers of that chapel now prostrate themselves before the bread and wine at the communion, in the same manner that the Romish priests do before the host. They have been seen to prostrate themselves so low that their heads have actually touched the ground! This outdoes Rome completely!

FUTURE INCOMES OF THE CLERGY.—The Archdeacon of Sarum, at his late visitation, suggested to the clergy the necessity of being prepared for the reduction in their incomes, which must inevitably take place if the present prices of grain should con-

tinue. Assuming that in the present and six following years the average price of wheat would be 40s., barley 24s., and oats 16s. per qr., he stated that the sum which the tithe-owners would receive for each £100 of rent-charge in their apportionment would be as follows:—1851, £96 15s. 6d.; 1852, £93 6s. 3d.; 1853, £89 14s. 2d.; 1854, £85 12s. 0d.; 1855, £77 1s. 11d.; 1856, £74 6s. 4d.; 1857, £73 4s. 10d.

SUPREMACY OF THE CROWN.—The Rev. Dr. McNeile, of Liverpool; the Rev. Thomas Brock, Rector of St. Pierre du Bois, Guernsey; and the Rev. Charles Lucas, of Devizes, have published their reasons for declining to sign the protest issued by Archdeacons Manning and Wilberforce, and Dr. Mill. A letter from the Rev. John Hooper, of Albury Rectory, on the same subject, appears in the *Morning Post*. The rev. gentlemen says:—"It is a remarkable circumstance that many clergymen of the Church of England are now becoming convinced of something unjustifiable in the mutual relation of the Church and State, and such conviction is an omen of great good, if it be wisely followed out."

ANOTHER POPISH MIRACLE.—The *Tablet* contains a long account of the miraculous cure effected in the convent of the congregation at Brussels on the person of a young lady, who, having fractured her knee, had long walked on crutches, and was moreover in the last stage of consumption, her case being considered hopeless by the physicians. "Having (says the account) no more to hope from man, she put all her confidence in the 'Blessed Virgin, Mother of the Seven Dolours.' She made successfully three novenas in honour of this good mother; and, though her illness only increased, so far from losing courage her confidence was doubled. During the third novena, which she made in conjunction with several pupils of the convent, her strength diminished to such an extent that she was considered to be on the point of death." In the night between the two last days of the third novena, however, she suddenly felt herself miraculously cured; being not only (as the account says) cured instantly and completely of her broken knee, but all symptoms of consumption having likewise entirely disappeared. We learn from the *Univers*, in addition to the above, that Françoise Petitot has had her legs put in perfect walking order by our "Lady" of Somewhere; and that a blind Trappist has been restored to sight by washing his eyes in water in which he had dipped a bit of the true cross; which relic he had discovered miraculously, and had no sooner taken it up from the ground than the healing spring burst forth from the spot where it had lain!

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES AT EDMONTON.—The following intelligence has been circulated at Edmonton in the form of a handbill:—"Last week, James Harrison and Robert Gosset, under countenance of orders, signed by E. T. Busk and James Meyer, on the application of the churchwardens of the parish of Edmonton, entered the houses and premises of the undernamed individuals, members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, and took therefrom goods to the value of thirteen pounds three shillings, for church-rates, so called, amounting to five pounds and sixpence, shown as under; which rates the said individuals, with their fellow professors, object to pay on purely conscientious grounds:—

	Amount of Rate.	Goods taken.	Value.
Walter Burns, Winchmore-hill	1 4 6	One pig....	3 0 0
Thomas Bax, ditto.....	2 11 6	4 qrs. barley	4 16 0
Lydia Catchpool, ditto.....	0 6 3	5 oz. silver plate....	1 5 0
Edmund Candler, Southgate..	0 10 0	8 oz. silver plate....	2 0 0
Josiah Brown, Bury-street...	0 8 3	Three pigs...	2 2 0
	£5 0 6		£13 3 0

Are the respectable members of the Established Church of the parish of Edmonton, and in this so-called age of religious freedom, satisfied thus to seize the property of their neighbours to support their religious usages, and to sanction a system of injustice and spoliation like this?—September 19th, 1850."

THE POPE AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AT ISSUE.—There is a feud between the Archbishop of Paris and some of the Roman Catholic organs. The Archbishop more especially denounces the High Church paper, the *Univers*, which, he says, has been guilty of gross exaggeration in calling public attention to the miraculous movement of the Virgin's eyes at Rimini—a miracle which the Church neither recognises nor approves. By a singular coincidence, however, the *Univers* has just published a brief, issued by the Pope, in which his Holiness authorizes the bishop of that diocese to institute a religious ceremony in honour of the miracle in question! Thus the Pope and the Archbishop are at issue. The director of the *Univers* announces his intention of appealing to the Holy See against the published censure of the Archbishop. He states that he has been supported and encouraged by dignitaries in as high a position as that which the Archbishop of Paris holds.

AN ARCHIEPISCOPAL EXAMINATION.—An aged divine, of the diocese of Exeter, applied some years ago to the then Archbishop of Canterbury for a dispensation to hold two livings, and, as a matter of course, was referred by him to his Chaplain. He, being a spruce young man, viewed the aged clergyman with a degree of pity, and judging, from his somewhat plain exterior, that his stock of divinity must be small, resolved to make but a small demand upon it, and therefore proposed to him, by way of examination, the following questions:—

Quid est Fides? } to which the old } Quod non vides.
Quid est Spes? } divine } Vana res.
Quid est Caritas? } as briefly replied, } Magna caritas.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BETHNAL-GREEN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The services connected with the opening of this beautiful building were held on Thursday last, and were very well attended.

The following particulars respecting this new edifice have been forwarded to us for publication:—"The Church is built to accommodate 1,200 adults and 300 children. It is arranged at present, however, to seat 1,025 adults, including free sittings, and 300 children—the children's gallery being omitted, but provision is made for its erection at any time when required.

"The principal approach to the building is from the Bethnal Green-road, up an easy incline to a flight of seven steps, which terminate on a terrace; then five steps at the entrance lead to the church (which, in consequence of the narrowness of the ground, is set back from the road nearly 100 feet). By this arrangement a sufficient elevation is obtained for school-rooms 13 feet high, underneath, to accommodate about 400 children; and also five class-rooms, with yards and offices adjoining. An infant school-room, 31 by 22 feet, is also erected adjoining the south-west corner, with two large vestries over.

"The style of architecture employed in the building is Gothic of the decorated period. The buttresses in front and on the east side, in Pott-street, are terminated with crocketed pinnacles. The walls outside are built of Kentish rag and Bath stone.

"Dimensions of church,—93 feet long by 49 feet wide outside the walls, and 42 feet high from floor to ceiling. The height of side walls, including the school-rooms, from the ground to top of parapet, is 43 feet 6 inches. The height of spire is 125 feet, and its base is 15 feet square, in which the principal staircase is constructed. The works have been executed by Mr. George Myers, builder, of Belvedere-road, Lambeth, under the direction of Mr. John Tarring, architect, of Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital.

AMOUNT OF OUTLAY.

Original Contract for the buildings, including	£	s.	d.
Architect's Commission	5340	7	0
Additional works ordered by the Committee ..	57	13	10
Estimates for gas fitting and warming	295	9	0
Total	5693	9	10"

The Rev. T. Binney delivered a striking discourse from these words, "If we live in the Spirit, let us also walk in the Spirit" (Gal. v. 25). After the morning service, a large number of ministers and friends repaired to the spacious and well-ventilated school-rooms beneath the chapel, where a cold collation had been provided, as we understood, by the ladies of the church and congregation. A large number of ministers were present. The tables having been cleared, the Rev. J. Viney, pastor, occupied the chair, and proposed a sentiment—"The Queen, and God bless her"—which was received with much applause.

The Chairman, after briefly adverting to the ample provision which had been made for the instruction of the young, begged that his ministerial brethren would favour them with advice and hints for their future course [hear]. In the first place, he was exceedingly anxious at once to clear off the remaining liabilities, which amounted to £1,100. He calculated on obtaining about £150 from the proceeds of the sale which his lady friends had got up [hear]. Still there would be about £950 to get together in some way. He had authority to state, that if this sum could be speedily reduced to £500, a certain number of individuals stood pledged to furnish that sum from among themselves [hear, hear, and cheers]. Should they, therefore, be able to accomplish this, they would have the great happiness of entering upon the duties in connexion with their new sanctuary without encumbrance [hear]. With regard to the general structure, there was a steeple [laughter] as they had doubtless all of them noticed. He rejoiced to find that his friends had not been afraid to gather round the steeple [laughter]. Some people appeared to regard it with great suspicion; it had been said again and again, and repeated as a serious fact, that he had been in correspondence with "Charles James London"—[laughter]—and that that person had eventually compromised the matter, and, in consideration of a douceur of £500, had kindly permitted the steeple to remain [great laughter]. But he suspected that his lordship had too many irons in the fire just now to attend either to him or his steeple [hear]. After all, he did not see that the steeple needed any apology [hear, hear, and oh, oh]. He considered there had been no unnecessary expenditure on the interior of the building. There was nothing needlessly ornamental [a voice: "The dove!" referring to a beautiful circular window, with stained glass and divers ornaments, and the centre of which contained an exquisite representation of a dove]. Well, the dove [laughter]. The dove was a gift [hear, hear]. It had originally been intended for the Duke of Rutland, and was to have cost his Grace a considerable sum. The whole window had been subscribed for separately [hear]. This was not the only instance of private liberality and individual exertion apart from the general cause. The vestries had been furnished by one lady—[hear]—the Committee-rooms by another [hear, hear, and cheers]. Again soliciting suggestions from his brethren, Mr. Viney sat down amidst considerable applause.

Mr. Glanville then read the financial statement, after which the Chairman said it did not comport with his ideas to drink Mr. Binney's health, but he begged on behalf of himself, his deacons, the Church, and congregation, to express their hearty thanks to that gentleman for the excellent discourse with

which they had that morning been favoured,—a sentiment which was received with great applause.

Mr. Binney, in rising to reply, was greeted with hearty cheers. He was glad, if they were sincere in thanking him for his services. They were thankful for small mercies [laughter]—and so they ought to be. His friend had invited suggestions about the place [hear, hear]. Now, as far as he was concerned, it was a most miserable place [laughter]. Now, when things did not go right, the fault might be in the people as well as the place,—and in the pulpit as well as the pew [hear, hear]. He hardly knew where to lay the blame of that morning; but the chariot-wheels did not go well. The people were very much moved—bodily [laughter]. The fact was, he thought it was that platform [laughter]. He never liked these platforms, whether in England or in America. He never felt or preached well in them. He liked the pulpit: on these platforms he never felt that he had the people under his hand, and unless he felt that, he never got on well ["quite right" from several ministers]. The platform put him right forward amongst the people, whereas he wanted to be above the people [laughter]. If a man wanted to preach well, he must have that feeling [hear]. He did not like it; he thought he never should like it; but he would not say so away with it ["hear, hear," and cheers]. Very well. He dared to say they thought their minister could do very well in it, but he was but a poor "earthen vessel" [laughter]. It would not do for him; all his experience testified to the superiority of pulpits. Now, with respect to that steeple [hear, hear]. They remembered the story of Martin Luther and the man who could not preach without a gown—like his friend Mr. Richards, there [laughter]. Luther said, "Let him have three gowns so long as he does his work." So he said to brother Richards—[laughter]—and so he said to Mr. Viney with regard to the steeple. Let them have two if they liked, so long as the inside was the great attraction, and that the people came for what they ought to come for [hear].

The Rev. John Stoughton was obliged to Mr. Binney for what he said about the "platform business." It was clearly not a good place to speak from; and therefore they must not expect great things from him in the evening. Dr. Leifchild, he remembered, once preached from a "platform," and subsequently said it was his first, and he wished it might be his last, sermon from a platform. Mr. Stoughton advised monthly lectures to the working classes according to the plan he himself had been pursuing. Great good had resulted, many had been impressed, and some had joined the Church through their instrumentality.

After addresses from Mr. Viney's father and other relatives, "the health of Mr. Viney, their esteemed pastor," was proposed with great applause. Sundry other speeches were made, and after a few words from the Rev. Mr. Waddington and another gentleman, tea was brought in, after which the company withdrew to the chapel, where Mr. Stoughton delivered an admirable discourse to a crowded assembly. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. Messrs. Viney (the pastor), Watson, Mannering, Dukes, Richards, Gallaway, Davis, Vardy, and Dr. Massie.

The collections during the day, we are informed, amounted to no less than £210, and it was stated that, if the amount now required (about £900) could be reduced to £500 by the time the last instalment to the builder became due, Mr. Viney was authorized to promise, on behalf of certain friends in the church, that the remainder should be immediately forthcoming. There are free seats in the chapel which will accommodate 500 persons—a very important arrangement, especially in such a neighbourhood.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of the friends and subscribers to this institution was held, last week, at Plymouth. There was a good attendance of ministers and others connected with the Congregational body. Richard Peek, Esq., of Hazlewood, presided. The report was read by Alfred Rooker, Esq. It stated that the students had derived the greatest advantage from the able and indefatigable labours of the tutors—Dr. Alliott and Mr. Newth. The committee refrain from expressing an opinion "on the relative advantages conferred by domestic or purely collegiate institutions, but there can be no doubt that whilst in the metropolis the latter may be eminently successful, it would be very difficult, even if at present it were desirable, to place the Western College on a similar basis. Each plan may possibly secure peculiar advantages, and whilst the consolidation of the London Colleges will probably be attended with great benefit, it is very important that the provincial institutions should be properly sustained, to supply the wants of remote and separate localities. The experiment about to be tried in London will demand considerable time to test fairly the relative merits of the two systems, and until this is absolutely determined, it seems most important that the provincial colleges conducted on the present plan, should be kept in a state of perfect efficiency." The annual expenditure had amounted to £909, the regular income to £604, of which £120 is liberally granted by the London Congregational Fund Board, while only £83 5s. 4d. results from Congregational collection, and £213 15s. 6d. from annual subscriptions and donations. The reports of the examiner were then read, and various resolutions in support of the institution moved and adopted. An address was delivered to the students by the Rev. T. C. Hinde. A number of the friends and patrons of the college subsequently dined together. In the evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. David Thomas, of Bristol, on "Apostolical Succession."

METROPOLIS CHAPEL BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—Since the beginning of last year, thirteen new Congregational chapels in London have been projected or built in connexion with this Association.

REDBOURN, HERTS.—On Tuesday, September the 17th, the Rev. W. Robinson, late of Carlton, Notts, was publicly ordained to the pastoral office over the Independent Church and congregation in this town. Great numbers of ministers and friends from the adjacent towns and neighbourhood were present. Upwards of 250 persons took tea together in the schoolroom and chapel. Mr. Robinson's predecessor was the late Rev. J. Smith, who, for the period of forty-three years, was the faithful and valued pastor of the Church. Mr. Smith was ordained forty-five years ago; and what imparted a peculiar interest to the present occasion was the fact, that the venerable minister who now solemnly designated Mr. Robinson to the pastorate, delivered the charge to his predecessor forty-five years ago.

WANDSWORTH.—The ordination of the Rev. George Palmer Davies, B.A., of Homerton College, as minister of the Independent Church at Wandsworth, took place on Wednesday, September 18. In the morning service the Rev. J. M. Soule, of Battersea, read the Scriptures and offered prayer: the Rev. J. Hunt, of Brixton, preached the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. E. Richards, the former minister, in proposing the usual questions, gave an interesting account of the history of the chapel, which, with one exception, is said to be the oldest Dissenting chapel in the kingdom, being originally built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1573; the Rev. S. A. Dubourg, of Clapham, in the absence, through indisposition, of the venerated Dr. John Pye Smith, offered up the ordination prayer; the Rev. Caleb Morris, of Eccleston Chapel, delivered the charge to the minister; and the Rev. J. Hall, of Latimer Chapel, Mile-end, concluded with prayer. In the evening the Rev. E. Davies, of Richmond, commenced the worship; and the Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, preached the sermon to the people.

LAY-PREACHERS' UNION, ISLE OF WIGHT.—This disinterested and self-denying body of men held their half-yearly meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at Langbridge, near Newchurch, Isle of Wight, in the Nonconformist chapel, connected with the Rev. Dr. Fergusson's church, at Ryde. This is a union of lay preachers of all denominations. From an accurate computation, there are about 150 lay preachers in this small island, belonging to the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians; and about 70 of these brethren are engaged every Sabbath in preaching the gospel of Christ in the villages. The average attendance of their congregations is from five to six thousand souls. They have been called to exercise their gifts in preaching "the unsearchable riches of Christ" by their respective churches. These brethren have agreed, while they differ in minor points of discipline and doctrine, to meet together twice a year for prayer, conference, and addresses; their meetings are to be held in different parts of the island, and in the chapels of each connexion, and they hope their example may be followed in other localities.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF PEAT FUEL.—On Thursday, the Irish Amelioration Society (established by Act of Parliament for employing the peasantry of Ireland in the manufacture of peat fuel and charcoal) opened a model station, for carrying into effect the objects of their incorporation, at Derrymullen, in the county of Kildare. The place selected for their operations is a portion of the Bog of Allen, and situate on the banks of the Grand Canal, about twenty-five miles distant from Dublin. Every facility is afforded for labouring with effect. The raw material is to be had in abundance on the ground; and, when the article is manufactured, it can be conveyed with little trouble to the seaboard for exportation.

LORD BROUGHAM AND ILLEGAL NETTING.—Lord Brougham has been involved in a Border fray. It would seem that there is some difference between his lordship and the Eamont and Eden Angling Association, as to the right of fishing in the river Eamont, or the right of fishing there at particular seasons. Lord Brougham has lately asserted his right through his keepers, and has furthermore taken parties of visitors to see the sport. He did so last Monday afternoon; the party, in two carriages, comprising Lord Brougham, with his lady, the Marquis of Douro, Lady Malet, and Master William Brougham, with his wife and children. The gamekeepers threw their nets, on which a party of ten men in ambush rushed forth, sprang into the water, and began a fierce conflict for the nets, attended with ludicrous features from the unsteady footing in the stream. "John de Penrith," a local constable, formally seized the nets under the Solway Act, which confiscates nets of a certain littleness of mesh. Lord Brougham shouted to his men with energy, and it is said that Lord Douro could hardly be held by the ladies from joining in the mêlée. At length the society's men managed to cut off about eight yards of the net, and made off; eventually to lay the case before the law courts.

THE PANORAMA MANIA.—There are not less than thirteen panoramas now painting, which comprehend not merely every part of the known world, but illustrations of manners and customs. The marvellous success of Banvard and his imitators has inspired every scene-painter with a passion for distinguishing himself in that particular line, and there is, consequently, every prospect of the subject being overdone, and of being as great a nuisance as the Ethiopian Serenaders.

THE PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MR. BAYLEY'S LECTURES.

The committee of the recently-formed People's Christian Association having engaged the Rev. R. S. Bayley to deliver four lectures on "Popular Education," at their Institution, 58, Aldersgate-street, the first lecture of the course was given on Wednesday last. Thomas Thompson, Esq., occupied the chair. The lecturer introduced himself as unconnected with the society—as unknown to the committee, except as the founder of several People's Colleges [loud applause]. He begged, therefore, that the sentiments he was about to utter might be regarded as strictly his own, and not as those of the Association. He believed its originators were percipient of the fact that the working classes were alienated from the Christian Church—that they were nibbling at a great idea, and would by and by swallow it. He felt it a humiliating thing, that after our civilization had been a thousand years licking itself into the ungainly shape it boasts to-day, we should have to discuss the education of the people as a great desideratum—that while we had been polishing the physical sciences, doing the apotheosis of a few great men, and carrying our standard beyond the Gallic or the Russian, nearly half of our toilers could not write their names, and fifty per cent. of the lovely brides of England vowed themselves to their husbands with a mark. The middle classes are but very imperfectly educated—the lecturer continued; I know plenty of respectable tradesmen and country squires who can't write a grammatical note. Every man has a right—a social and civil right—to look after the education of his neighbour's children; uneducated, they will contaminate his own—so universal and irresistible is the sympathy of childhood—tax his feelings and his pocket, perhaps spirit the fever through the walls of his house. Religion makes this kindly interference injunctive. We are paying out of our small income—for the wealth of England, though beyond all parallel, is accumulated in the hands of a few; middle class men work as hard as their shoeblacks or grooms—seven or eight millions a year for pauperism; from which only education, showing the labourers the capital they possess in themselves, can deliver us. Our whole working class live within a fortnight or a month of starvation—stop their wages for two or three weeks, and their children's trinkets, their Sunday clothes, the man's tools, the wife's wedding-ring, go to the pawnshop. We cannot look the Papacy in the face and compare our popular morality with what it was three or four centuries since. Drunkenness and prostitution are seen in every street, and take their victims from the poor man's home. Want is the most prolific source of crime, and ignorance the next. If we look at what and when the people read, we find the family Bible made a pedestal for the tea caddy—with a woman's logic, all her own [laughter]; the workman has little time to read, so tilts his chair against the wall on Sunday morning, and settles down to *Bell's Life* or the *Dispatch*—his wife, for women are always more profound, prefers the delicious morsels of Sue or Reynolds. Intense discontent has permeated the minds of the working classes. They may know nothing of the elegant democracy of Greece—or the fanciful democracy of Harrington—or the garlanded democracy of Milton, in which spiritual men waited upon spiritual ideas, and ministered in spiritual homes,—but they have pondered the page that describes the fierce and bloody democracy of France, the rough and rugged democracy of America. Yet, withal, they are more ingenious than the Athenian, more industrious than the Yankee, the true wealth and substance of the State. Educate them, and there is nothing before us but an upward history. The faces of Shakespeare and Milton would brighten in their old graves could they but see the diffusion amongst the people of their glorious ideas and principles—see their England renewing her youth and beauty. Leave them to ignorance, and pauperism, immorality, and discontent will increase, till they hedge us round with disasters. Such is the alternative at this crisis of our destiny. The lecturer concluded amidst enthusiastic applause.

THE CORONATION-STONE AT KINGSTON.—On Thursday, the inauguration of the coronation-stone of the Anglo-Saxon kings took place in the presence of the mayor and corporation, attended by the burgesses and a numerous assembly of visitors. The Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of the county of Surrey, assisted by the brethren of the province and other masons, took a prominent part in the ceremony. This stone, until lately, stood on the north side of the old church. According to Speed, the historian, nine of our Saxon monarchs were crowned in Kingston, the stone being used as the royal seat during the ceremony. It has been removed, during the present mayoralty, to the centre of an open space near the savings'-bank, directly opposite High-street, at the turning into the Portsmouth-road. There it is placed on a heptagonal pedestal of granite, which stands on a circular base of the same material. At the conclusion of the ceremony the visitors proceeded to the grounds of Mr. C. Rowles, where an elegant *déjeuner* was prepared. A series of aquatic sports at Town's-end followed, and the festivities concluded with a grand display of fireworks.

MR. R. WELCH, of Totnes, who is totally blind, cultivates and rears with his own hands the varieties of flowers in their seasons, distinguishes the most beautiful from the inferior, and points out their qualities to astonished beholders. His pinks, tulips, &c., are the admiration of connoisseurs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—The director of the Rhenish Railway has called my attention to an error in the *Nonconformist* of the 29th ult., as to the time when the Peace Congress deputation arrived at Cologne. As this error might lead to the supposition that the carriages on that line of rail are rather "slow coaches," when in fact the transit over that line was quite satisfactory, perhaps thou wilt not object to insert this correction. It will be a satisfaction to the director, whose whole conduct was very courteous and obliging; though, as it is, at that point, a single line of rails, with between twenty and thirty trains running over it daily, he could not oblige us with so long a sojourn at Aix la Chapelle, on the return journey, as we were anxious to secure, which he quite regretted. The time of arrival at Cologne was about eight o'clock, not "between nine and ten," as mentioned in the *Nonconformist's* graphic report of the journey.

I am, thy sincere friend,

GEORGE BRADSHAW.

PEACE CONGRESS DELEGATES AT SCHLESWIG.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

SIR,—I take this earliest opportunity of noticing a paragraph which appeared in the *Daily News* of the 11th instant, dated Rendsburg, Sept. 6, and which I had not seen until this morning.

As it is calculated to convey an erroneous idea of the reply given to my friends, Elihu Burritt, Frederic Wheeler, and myself, in our interview with the Stadtholderate, and other members of the Government, at Rendsburg, I am sure the editor will allow the insertion of the following statement of facts:—

On the day preceding this interview we called on some of the principal inhabitants of Kiel, among whom were the President of the Assembly (since re-elected to the same office), several of its influential members, the burgomaster, and gentlemen representing other classes of the community. We found these individuals, without a single exception, willing to leave the question at issue between them and the Danes, to fair and impartial arbitration. On the following day, the 4th inst., we waited upon the Stadtholderate and other members of the Government at Rendsburg, and laid before them the following statement, with our signatures attached.

On the morning of the last session of the Peace Congress at Frankfort, a gentleman of high respectability from Berlin applied to the Bureau for permission to read to the Congress a memorial signed by several distinguished individuals of that city. This memorial requested the Congress to investigate the merits of the controversy now pending between the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and the kingdom of Denmark. On consideration, it was decided that the Congress could not enter on such an investigation without violating one of the rules which it had adopted for the regulation of its proceedings, and which proscribed any allusion to political events of the day. Nevertheless, many of the members of the Congress from different countries were inspired with an earnest desire that no favourable opportunity should be lost for interposing pacific counsels between the contending parties, with the hope of preventing the further effusion of blood, and of promoting an amicable adjustment of the difference.

Entertaining this hope, and disclaiming all intention of entering into the merits of the case, the undersigned have ventured, solely on their individual responsibility to proceed to the theatre of the contest, for the purpose of entreating the contending parties to refer the whole question at issue to the decision of enlightened and impartial arbitrators, and thus to spare themselves the further infliction of the calamities and horrors of a war, which can never settle the matter in dispute, and which is contemplated with pain and sorrow by the friends of religion and humanity throughout the world.

A few verbal remarks were added, and they replied as follows: "That it was quite impossible for the Government of the Duchies to make any proposition, and that we must distinctly understand that we had no mission from them to the Danish Government; but that they should be willing to refer the claims of the Duchies to the decision of enlightened and impartial arbitrators, provided Denmark would also submit its claims to the same tribunal, reserving for eventual arrangement the appointment, composition, and jurisdiction of the Court."

Having reduced this reply to writing, and afterwards obtained their assent to its accuracy, we considered that it had opened rather than closed the way towards a reconciliation; and it appears to be an act of bare justice to the authorities at Rendsburg that a less favourable version of their answer should be as far as possible corrected.

Respectfully, JOSEPH STURGE.

Hamburg, 9th month (Sept.) 16th, 1850.

LOSS OF ANOTHER INDIAMAN.—The Indiaman "Elizabeth" has been destroyed by fire, in Cum-singmoon Bay, China. She had just arrived from Calcutta; and among her cargo were a hundred bags of saltpetre. During the night the crew were aroused by a smell of smoke, and found that the cargo was on fire. They got the ship nearer to shore, to prevent damage to other vessels, and with a view to scuttle her; but they were obliged to take to the boats to save their lives; and in ten minutes more the saltpetre exploded, rending the vessel to pieces. Ship and cargo are valued at £40,000. It is supposed that the fire was wilful.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

A manifesto has been issued, with the signature of M. Barthelemy, announcing that the leaders whom the Count de Chambord entrusts with his interest, are, the Duke de Levis, General de St. Priest, M. Berryer, the Marquess de Pastoret, and the Duke des Cars, and deprecating any appeal to the people, "as implying the negation of the great national principle of hereditary monarchy." The Marquess de la Rochejaquelein, who considers himself as specially attached in this manifesto, has published a reply, in which he speaks of it as an *acte incensé*.

The correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that Louis Napoleon is gradually surrounding himself with that divinity which hedges a king. "It was his custom to drive out in a phaeton in the afternoon, behind which were ensconced a couple of grooms in plain black coats. This afternoon he has gone forth amidst the crowds in the Champs Elysées in a carriage-and-four with outriders, the postillions and servants being in full-dress liveries, and the carriage surrounded by all the appliances and means of the State."

A box full of incendiary proclamations, addressed to the army and people, has been seized at Angoulême by the police. It is said that the name of a representative of the people, noted for his eccentricities, was mixed up in the affair.

M. Pierre Leroux proposed, at a democratic banquet, given a few days ago, a toast to the health of the brewers of Bankside. The *Assemblée Nationale* takes occasion from this circumstance to comment upon the barbarous instincts of the socialists; but the toast was perfectly consistent with the philanthropic sentiments which M. Leroux has always professed, and was as follows:—

To the brewers of London, not for having committed violence, as the calumniators of the people say, but for having respected the life of a man who never respected the lives of his fellow-creatures; and for having contented themselves with marking him with infamy, and manifesting spontaneously the horror and disgust with which his crimes had inspired them.

At a recent sitting of the Commission of Permanency, the Minister of the Interior stated, that at no previous period was there greater prosperity in most branches of trade and manufactures, and for many years public order had not been so well maintained as at present. The increase in the French revenue during the first eight months of this year is 25,000,000 francs.

A journeyman tailor has been arrested at Barsur-Aube, on a charge of having conspired to assassinate the President of the Republic at Strasburg.

The director of the *Sicile* was sentenced by the Paris Assize Court, on Saturday, to three months' imprisonment, and 2,000 francs fine, for an article tending to excite hatred and contempt of the Government.

The *Patrie* says:—"The French Government has addressed, through General Lahitte, *officious* remonstrances to the Foreign Office on the subject of the French refugees in London. Without feeling any serious fears from the proceedings of the exiled Democrats, from their intrigues and propaganda, the Government of the Republic asks of the English Government, in the note of General Lahitte, that the refugees should be looked after."

GERMANY.

THE CRISIS IN HESSE CASSEL.

On the 17th, the Chief Court of Appeal refused to grant a rule for the impeachment of Ministers on account of "abuse of their political power." Several of the Government officers had received instructions to join the Ministers at Hanau. The permanent committee is prosecuting the ministry for violation of the constitution, before the Supreme Court of Appeal, which has, according to the prescriptions of the law, constituted itself a state tribunal for the purpose of hearing the case. The committee is also pursuing the ministry before the ordinary court for high treason. Advices from Cassel of the 20th inst. state that the late elections for members of the Common Council have resulted in a decided victory of the constitutional party. Of forty-eight Common Councilmen, not one belongs to any extreme party. The General Auditor's Court has preferred an indictment against General Bauer, the Commander-in-Chief, for "violation of the constitution" and "high treason."

The Hessian official papers publish an order in Council, removing the seat of the Government to Wilhelmsbad. The following is the text of this extraordinary document:—

We, Frederick William I., by God's grace, Elector, &c., to all whom it may concern, greeting. Whereas the violent and undutiful resistance of the majority of our superior courts and functionaries against our constitutional degrees of the 4th and 7th inst. hath inspired our mind with grievous and serious misgivings, lest our dignity and state should be justly thought to have suffered, if we consented to remain in our person and government in one and the same city with the said resisting and undutiful subordinate courts and functionaries; therefore, we have resolved to remove our government to another place until such time as the said resisting courts, &c., shall have returned to their duty. And we are intent on discharging the business of state without fear or interruption, and we rely on the legal sense of our subjects, trusting that they will support us in our endeavours to uphold the constitution of the country, and with it the monarchical form of government. We are now taking all measures for the due execution of the laws, and for the preservation of order in the various departments of the state, and we remind all

our courts and servants of their duty, and of the consequences of their opposition against our constitutional decrees. For these reasons, and following the advice of our ministers of state, we have removed the seat of our Government to Wilhelmsbad.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.
HASSENPFUG.
HAYNAU.
BAUMBACH.

Sept. 17.

It is stated that the Grand Duke consented eventually to abdicate in favour of the Grand Duke of Hesse. In a Cabinet Council, held at Berlin, the question now pending in Electoral Hesse was considered by his Majesty's advisers, and they were of opinion that the condition of Hesse was not such as to require a military intervention on the part of Prussia. The Prussian troops which stood near Wetzlar are now drawn up on the outside of the Hessian frontier, so that Prussia occupies the great military road, which secures the freedom of her movement through the state in every direction.

Letters from Frankfort of the 20th inst. give an account of the progress of the Hessian crisis. It would appear that the Austrian Convention, now sitting at Frankfort, meets some obstacles in the way of a definite resolution respecting the Elector's prayer for support. The Bavarian Plenipotentiary has declined expressing any opinion on the subject until he shall have received instructions from his Court; and, although that Court is by no means opposed to the Elector's plans, still there is danger on all sides—especially as the Court is not, in this question, backed by the people of Bavaria. The Elector has meanwhile taken up his quarters in Wilhelmsbad, and the Ministers Hassenpflug, Haynau, and Baumbach, have taken lodgings in the "Kurhaus," where they are protected by a guard of 100 men. The Elector, who is in the habit of coming to Frankfort, has had several interviews with the Austrian Generals and diplomats on that station. On the 21st inst., when Lord Cowley, the British Plenipotentiary, was entering Frankfort on his return from Wilhelmsbad, it so happened that he was accompanied by a Hessian officer on horseback, who rode at the side of his lordship's carriage. This circumstance caused him to be mistaken for the Elector, and a crowd of people, surrounding his carriage, addressed epithets, shouting, "Take the dog out! Kick him down! Knock him on the head!" But no act of violence of the kind was committed, and the identity of the British Ambassador being established, Lord Cowley was allowed to depart amidst the violent cheers of the crowd.

The *Neue Hessische Zeitung* states that the flight of the Elector from Cassel was the result of one of M. Hassenpflug's intrigues, who assured his master that a mutiny had broken out in the barracks and that nothing but a precipitate flight could save his life. This statement is borne out by the fact that the Elector, on reaching the Hanoverian frontier, informed an officer that "Cassel was in open revolution, and that his beautiful castle was by this time a heap of ruins."

HESSE DARMSTADT.—Great excitement exists also in this state. Some time ago the chambers of the Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt were dissolved on account of their supposed democratic spirit. The result was the re-election of, perhaps, more liberal chambers. These met on the 11th inst., and as usual the first division took place on the election of President and Vice-President. In the second chamber, Messrs. Mohr and Lehne, members of the democratic party were chosen to these offices; and even in the first chamber the votes were evenly divided, the constitutional candidate being chosen only in the secret vote. With government and chamber this variance, people generally expect some similar catastrophe to that which has taken place at Cassel. This, however, is by no means so certain. At the present moment M. Lehne is trying his strength, and he has just made a motion to reject the budget and refuse the vote of taxes on the ground of want of confidence in ministers. The report of the finance committee would, it was expected, be brought up on the 21st.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—In Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the landstaende, the territorial nobility, have protested against the Constitution adopted by the Grand Duke and Parliament. This Constitution, given to the State in an entirely legal manner, and in fulfilment of the Prince's promise, abolished some of the peculiar privileges of the landed aristocracy. Hence the protest. The dispute was referred to a Court of Arbitration; and this has decided that the Constitution is invalid. Steps are taken in several municipalities, particularly in that of Schwerin, to organize a system of protest on the part of the citizens against the abrogation of the Constitution. Only one feeling, that of deep moral indignation, prevails in Mecklenburg with respect to the conduct of the Ritterschaft, the Arbitral Court, and the cabinet: in presence of the destruction of the Constitution, all parties forget their differences to take united measures for protecting the common rights.

A letter from Schwerin, of Sept. 18, says:—"The president of the late Chamber of Deputies, M. Wiggers, has acted upon Sec. 91 of the fundamental law, and summoned all the deputies to meet on the 24th, to hold their first sitting on that day. For him, as for the entire party of the Left, the verdict of the Arbitral Court, delivered on the 12th, has no legal existence."

BADEN.—A telegraphic despatch from Carlsruhe of the 16th inst., announces that the Lower Chamber of the Baden Diet has decided on the immediate payment of the sum due to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The Baden official *Gazette* publishes a decree, prolonging the state of war and

martial law throughout the Grand Duchy for another term of four weeks.

THE FRANKFORT DIET.—The *Scabian Mercury* publishes the outlines of the new constitution of the Germanic Confederation which Austria proposes to submit to the consideration of the Council of States which she has assembled at Frankfort. This constitution is a combination of all projects which formerly have been started to meet the difficulties of the question; viz., a directory, in which Prussia and Austria preside by rotation, while the lesser states are represented in batches (*gruppenweise*); and, in addition, a representation of the people, or rather of the peoples, proceeding from the Diets of the individual states. The Austrian monarchy, with all its crown lands and dependencies, is to form part of this confederation. Brunswick, it is said, decidedly opposes the alterations proposed by M. von der Heydt in the tariff of the Zollverein; and as one opposing voice is sufficient, in the council of the Zollverein, to defeat any project for disturbing the tariff.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—The law on the organization of Hungary is published. The country is divided into six provinces, to be administered by a governor residing at Pesth.

The new organization of Galicia has received the imperial sanction.

The liabilities of the Bank of Vienna are, it is stated, ten times greater than its metallic reserves.

ITALY.

CHURCH AND STATE STRUGGLE IN PIEMONTE.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date of Sept. 16, gives the particulars of a new cause of disagreement between the Sardinian Government and the Catholic Church:—"In my letter of the 14th, I announced to you the most important fact of the excommunication, *in globo*, of all the Government authorities, not only of the Island of Sardinia, but of the Government itself at Turin, by the refractory prelate at the head of the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Sardinia—the Archbishop of Cagliari. The occasion of this was, that being called upon by the royal commissioner to give an account of the revenues of the religious establishments in his diocese, as well as the other prelates, he alone refused to send in the return; and, to say the truth, had the impudence, as far back as November last, to publish a circular, threatening the Government authorities who should dare to act against him in execution of the law with excommunication. This insolence not having been punished, but treated with contempt, the commissioners proceeded to obtain the required returns, the expense of which they, of course, charged to the archbishop; and in default of payment, seized, according to the usual forms of sequestration, the papers, &c., contained in an office depending on the said prelate, and placed the official seals on the premises. I have now to inform you of the arrest of the archbishop by a regular mandate of the judicial authorities; and his trial will follow the same regular course followed for that of Franzoni, the Archbishop of Turin. Just at this juncture, when, as I intimated in my last, there are scarcely any hopes left of an amicable arrangement with Rome (to-day it is confidently asserted that Pinelli has received orders to return to Turin), this opening of the war between the church and the state is a matter of the most serious importance. Adhesions from the municipal bodies of all parts of the kingdom continue to pour in to the Government, relative to the policy adopted in ecclesiastical affairs. Subscriptions are formed everywhere for a testimonial to Siccaldi, and a monument to Santa Rosa.

PAPAL STATES.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 11th, at length publishes two of the long-expected organic laws promised by the *motu proprio* of his Holiness of the 12th September, 1849. Both these laws are promulgated by Cardinal Antonelli, in the name of the Pope; one relates to the organization of the Ministry, and the other establishes a Council of State. By the former law, all the branches of public administration are divided into five Ministerial departments. The promulgation of the two edicts of Cardinal Antonelli has produced great irritation. They have been everywhere torn down, trampled, and covered with dirt. The paper money has fallen three per cent. in consequence. M. Pinelli is still at Rome, awaiting instructions from his Government. Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a note to M. de Spinola, Sardinian chargé d'affaires at Rome, on the subject of Monsignor Franzoni's imprisonment. The assassin of Count Rossi has been at length arrested.

TURKEY.

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—A letter from Constantinople of the 3rd, says:—"According to the convention between the Porte, Russia, and Austria, the Porte engaged to keep under its guard the Hungarian refugees for a year, conceiving that period to begin from the time when they sought refuge in the Ottoman territory, unless the tranquillity of Hungary was anew troubled within that period. But as everything is tranquil in the Austrian monarchy, and as the term expires this month, the Porte has manifested the intention of restoring Kossuth and his companions to liberty. For that purpose, measures were taken to place at the disposal of the refugees a state vessel to transport them to England, or even America; and a sum of 500 piastres (125 £) was to be distributed to each man at the moment of his landing, to provide for his wants. These arrangements, however, frightened the Austrian Government, and within these last few days M. de Klez, its Chargé d'affaires at Constantinople, delivered a note in which it pretends that the term of

a year is to commence running from the time when they were removed into the interior, and protests against the liberation of the refugees. The Porte replied with energy, and at present negotiations are going on with equal warmth on both sides. In an extraordinary council just held here, it was decided that the pretensions of Austria were ill-founded, and could not be admitted; so the matter rests. The Chargé d'affaires awaits fresh instructions from his court; and, on its side, the divan appears resolved not to yield. It has applied to the representatives of France and England for advice."

AMERICA.

PASSING OF THE CALIFORNIAN AND FUGITIVE SLAVE BILLS.—Advices from New York to the 13th inst. state that the bill for adjusting the Texan boundary was the first of those lately passed by the Senate which was taken up by the House of Representatives. A motion against its being read was lost by a vote of 168 to 34. A motion was then made to comprise in one bill not only that of the Texan boundary, but also the two others providing territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah, which was negatived by a majority of 33. The Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 6th, by a final majority of 106 to 97: the bill provided for the territorial government of New Mexico "without any restriction for or against slavery." The House of Representatives had also sanctioned the Senate measure for the admission of California as a State, and of Utah as a territory, by large majorities, after vain attempts to add to them the Wilmot proviso. The President of the Union had also signed the measures, and the senators from California had taken their seats in the Upper House. Congress had also resolved to adjourn on the 30th of September. The Fugitive Slave Bill passed the House of Representatives by a majority of 34—109 to 75.

The advocates of a higher tariff continue in a minority at Washington. A motion to "modify the present revenue laws, and to increase the duty on foreign articles which come into competition with American products, so as to give fair and reasonable protection," &c., "making the duty specific wherever practicable," was objected to, and an attempt to suspend the rules while the measure was discussed was rejected by a vote of 96 to 89.

Mr. Stewart's appointment as Secretary of the Interior, in place of the Hon. Mr. McKennan, is confirmed. He is one of the Virginian representatives, and a protectionist.

Jenny Lind was all the rage. "Our gravest citizens rush to her apartments to pay their respects." Mr. Barnum has modified his contract. "She is [now] engaged for two years, and is to sing both in the United States and Europe. He has agreed to pay her 1,000 dollars per night for every concert, and give her besides half of the profits nightly beyond that sum. It is expected that her concerts in this city alone [New York] will produce on an average 12,000 dollars per night, less expenses, and that these receipts may be expected for twenty or thirty nights in succession." The first concert was to come off on the evening of the steamer's departure, and consequently we have no details; but up to the period of her leaving the port, five thousand tickets had been sold, producing 30,000 dollars.

There are some glowing accounts published of "gold findings" in the Lake districts.

There had been three arrivals from California, bringing a total of five millions and a half of dollars in gold and gold-dust. Murders and assassinations are rife in California. The mines were yielding largely. The excitement against the Mexicans and Chilians has risen to a pitch that is quite uncontrollable, especially at the Southern mines. At the Mormon Gulch, all Mexicans had received fifteen days' notice to quit, or to be expelled by force! At San Joachim a public meeting had been held, and a valiant troop raised for the capture of robbers. The *Gaceta del Salvador* (Nicaragua) contains a despatch from Lord Palmerston to the Nicaraguan Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stating that "the Government of her Britannic Majesty is desirous of cultivating the most friendly relations with the State of Nicaragua; but that her Majesty's Government is incapable of doing anything which shall be interpreted as admitting a doubt that Greytown belongs exclusively to the Mosquito territory."

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 29th of July, state that the greatest excitement prevailed amongst the populace, which was finding vent in all manner of excesses towards British residents. An attack was also apprehended on the part of General Rosas. Troops were being concentrated at Rio. Several foreigners who had been mistaken for Englishmen had been attacked and severely handled in the public streets.

The British cruisers still continued to capture vessels bearing the Brazilian flag and engaged in the slave-trade. The cruisers had in some instances entered the harbours, and made seizures under the very guns of the forts.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A despatch, partly conveyed by the channel of electric telegraph from Trieste, arrived in town on Wednesday, with the substance of the Bombay mail of the 7th August; and the bulk of the intelligence has now been received; but the fullest accounts are barren of political news. India continued tranquil throughout. The civil war in the Nizam's territory had been terminated by the result of a battle fought at Akote on the 20th of July, in which the Nizam's troops utterly defeated and dispersed those of the refractory Nawab of Ellichpore. Another explosion of an ordnance flotilla occurred on the Ganges, near Chuprah, on the 10th of July. The fleet consisted of about thirty boats, of which upwards of half were

loaded with gunpowder. Twelve boats are lost—seven, with 1,800 barrels of powder on board, exploded, and five sunk. The crews discovered the fire in time, and escaped. Suspicion attaches to the native boatmen, from the circumstances of their having received their pay in advance at Dinapore, and having all escaped injury. A committee of inquiry had been instituted to investigate the matter.

An outrage, most disgraceful to the civilized character of the district, has occurred at Alipore, in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta; it originated in some sepoys of the Alipore militia (off duty) having got a well-deserved thrashing from the inhabitants of that locality for insulting respectable women of the place. The sepoys fled to their lines for assistance, whereon their comrades turned out, and proceeded to treat Alipore and its inhabitants as if it had been an enemy's town taken by storm. The court of inquiry appointed to report on the conduct of the Sikh state prisoners at Allahabad, had come to the conclusion that a plot existed for the rescue of the Attarree Sirdars. Several letters were produced, which showed that there had been a correspondence kept up between the Ranees Chunda at Nepal and the prisoners, ever since their arrival at Allahabad.

A considerable sensation has been occasioned in India by a duel which had lately taken place at Bandah, between Lieuts. Huxham and Lichford, of the 48th Native Infantry, in which the former was wounded severely (it was at first supposed mortally). Lieut. Huxham was out of danger, but the affair was likely to lead to more than one court-martial. The Bengal papers were filled with disgraceful *exposés* of the extent to which gambling is carried on amongst the young officers of the Queen's and Company's services, on leave at Simla and other hill stations. Some of these have been openly charged with cheating at play.

The discussion on Mr. Bright's motion had excited much interest in India. The local press generally advocate the appointment of a cotton commission. The real difficulty, however, of increasing the production of cotton in India is that even in districts (such as Broach) which enjoy the facilities of complete water carriage a crop of cotton affords to the cultivator a smaller return in proportion to his outlay than is generally afforded by other crops which the soil is equally capable of producing.

The expedition to Pekin had returned to Hong Kong. The "Reynard" screw-propeller sloop, was the bearer of a letter from the Queen, or, as some suppose, Lord Palmerston, to the Emperor. The "Reynard's" draught of water prevented her entering the river. The letter was delivered to Mandarin, who came down from Teen-Sing, a town about nine miles from the mouth of the Peiho (100 from Pekin), and who gave a receipt for the letter, not couched, however, in the most courteous language. A letter from Hong Kong says:—"As might have been expected, the reception of Captain Cracroft, and those composing the mission, was anything but friendly. They were told, we understand, that all communications must be made, as formerly, through the Viceroy at Canton, to whom an answer would be sent, and to whom therefore they were referred. We had previously occasion to mention that the letter in question is supposed to relate to a proposal of increasing our intercourse with the Chinese nation; but an unusual mystery is maintained here on this occasion, and consequently a good deal is left to conjecture. Sickness among the European troops has been on the increase; as many as 160 men have been in the hospital at one time, and about 35 have died of fever. This happens when there is no unusual sickness either among the community or the Government police force."

CEYLON.

From Colombo, the dates are to the 16th of August. The chief event of the month had been the resignation of Lord Torrington. The reason assigned for this step was that correspondence had been produced before the Committee of the House of Commons of such a character as would in many instances render it quite impossible for his Lordship to carry on the Government with the present members of the Civil Service.

To arrest the fearful progress of intemperance in the island, total abstinence societies have been formed at Kandy and Colombo. The success of these associations has hitherto exceeded all expectation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From this colony we have received Cape Town papers to the 7th of July, Graham's Town to the 30th of June, and the first and second numbers of the *Friend of the Sovereignty*, published in the newly incorporated districts north of the Orange River, on the 10th and 17th of June. The Governor had selected to fill the five vacant seats in the existing council, Sir Andries Stockenström, and Messrs. Fairbairn, Brand, Reitz, and Godlonten. The second number of the *Friend of the Sovereignty* reports that the Boers beyond the Vaal river, jealous of having their country explored, had stopped two English travellers on their way to the great lake, discovered by Messrs. Oswell and Livingstone.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—By the Indian overland mail, Sydney journals are to hand to the end of June. From the continued series of experiments on the production of cotton in the Maitland district, a satisfactory result is expected. The staple is described as very white, remarkably elastic, of sound strong fibre, longer and finer than the good average American cotton imported into Liverpool. At the

present time, now that so many of our mills are at a stand for want of the raw material, the cotton experiment in Australia is worthy of public attention. Another step towards the introduction of railways into the colony had been taken, the directors of the Sydney Railway Company having paid into the treasury the sum of £10,000, required by the Act of Incorporation, before the company could acquire a legal title to land and commence operations. The amount already actually paid up by the shareholders is nearly £12,000. Intelligence had reached of the second reading of the new Constitution Bill in the House of Commons in March last. The announcement was received with unmingled pleasure. The *Sydney Morning Herald* not only opposes the new movement for Australian independence, but openly accuses Dr. Lang of obtaining money for land orders under false pretences, and holds up the apostle of the League as an instigator of rebellion.

PORT PHILLIP.—Accounts from Melbourne extend to June 10th. In addition to the mineral discoveries formerly noticed, lead ore has been met with. Dr. Lang had taken up his quarters at Melbourne, and was busily employing himself in getting up a league after the example set in Sydney. The *Geelong Advertiser* is very unceremonious and abusive in speaking of him:—"Preaching charity and grace, the same man points the way to sedition and disunion, endeavouring to array class against class merely for personal aggrandisement, or to feed a most egregious vanity." The Rev. Doctor has stepped forward as a candidate for a seat in the Legislative Council, vacant by the retirement of J. F. L. Foster, Esq., who had been compelled by family arrangements to visit Ireland. The *Melbourne Morning Herald* speaks with confidence that Melbourne has been fixed upon as the future seat of government for the Australian colonies; the announcement appears to have gained credit, not only in Port Phillip, but at Sydney also.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Hobart Town journals to the beginning of June notice an improved condition of the financial and commercial prospects of the colony. M'Manus, the state prisoner, has obtained permission to reside in Launceston. A normal school for the instruction of schoolmasters was about to be established, a master having, at the instance of Governor Dennison, been selected by the Bishop of Chester. Mr. Frost, the Chartist convict, has been lecturing in Hobart Town on the evidences of Christianity. The unpaid magistracy were about to exhibit to the local governor their disapproval of the steps taken in reference to the system of transportation. The *Launceston Examiner* gives currency to the rumour that no inconsiderable number of the unpaid magistrates are prepared to resign office. It is said they will act in concert, and distinctly declare that they cannot, as honourable men, act longer under a government which has proved recreant to its promises, insulted the entire body of colonists, and degraded the community in the eyes of the world, by the continuance of transportation. Nor can this be wondered at. After years of remonstrance against the practice, the colonists have been forced to accept the Neptune's cargo of felons, driven from the shores of another country. A document, purporting to be "The solemn declaration and appeal of the colonists of Van Diemen's Land to the British nation," in reference to this subject, has received the signatures of thousands.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide journals are to June 20. Sir Henry Young, the governor, in opening the proceedings of the Legislative Council, read a highly interesting minute on the condition, advancement, and future prospects of the colony. His Excellency intimated that it was the intention of the government to introduce a penny postage throughout the colony; and although the estimated loss of revenue would be about £1,400 per annum, he did not consider it too costly a sacrifice to make for the attainment of cheap postal communication. On the subject of the proposed new constitution his Excellency significantly observed:—"I have, hon. gentlemen, only to add, that in common with yourselves, I shall hail with satisfaction the advent of that new and enlarged constitution which shall confer on the people of this colony the peculiar privileges and responsibilities of an elective representative assembly—a birthright which they are now fitted by numbers to exercise, and whose brief suspension it is our mutual recorded purpose to render less onerous by framing our legislation in unison with the genuine feelings and opinions of the majority of the colonists." With reference to the projected government railway scheme, from the river Murray to the sea, the *South Australian*, June 11, comments somewhat harshly; the conductor of that journal deems an overabundance of money at the command of the government and the legislature as the curse of South Australia. The colonists appear, on the whole, to be delighted with the Australian Colonies Bill measure; they, however, seem to consider that an united and vigorous outward pressure are indispensable to wholesome self-government. Considerable opposition had been created by the "dray tax." A League agitation had been set on foot with so much earnestness, energy, and zeal, that the major part of the colonists affected by the measure appear seriously to have contemplated a resort to physical force in opposition to the tax being levied. Agitation, however, did its work, and the colonists will exult at their first triumph. Connected with the subject, a cry has been raised for "representation or no taxation," which has been taken up and echoed in a manner as to convince the executive of the unpopularity of the proposed tax with the agricultural and farming interests.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE TELEGRAPH ON THE CONTINENT.—We continue to receive from Vienna accounts of the progress of the telegraph system in Austria. Within the last four months, through the activity of the Austrian Minister of Trade, no less than 1,000 miles of telegraph have been opened in that empire, making the total mileage about 2,000 miles, of which about one-quarter has the wires laid underground, on the improved system. Another 1,000 miles will be ready by next year. The telegraph now works from Cracow to Trieste, 700 miles. On the 1st October, the new telegraph union between Austria, Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria, comes into operation, under a uniform tariff, which is one-half of the former charges. This progress will be looked upon with interest by the commercial public here, who are very much in want of facilities corresponding to those enjoyed in the United States, and at the same reasonable charges.—*Daily News*.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—We find the following in the *Pouvoir*:—"The most illustrious Minister of Louis Philippe said on Monday evening to two visitors—the one Buonapartist the other Orleanist—"I believe in the future re-establishment of monarchy by the House of Bourbon. While waiting for this event, there is nothing more wise in my opinion than to assist the President of the Republic in quelling disturbance, and in re-establishing principles of government. His mission is great and honourable, even if considered as provisional." Turning towards the Buonapartist he said, "This provisional state of things may be long, if you are wise;" and, turning towards the Orleanist, added, "It may last for ever, if you are mad."

EXPERIMENTS WITH ELECTRICITY.—Some Belgian savants were engaged on Sunday in making meteorological observations on the heights of Belleville. Having raised to a certain height some kites furnished with pointed needles, they drew from the clouds, although the weather was perfectly serene at the time, flashes of electricity similar to those of lightning in a storm. Suddenly one of the gentlemen, says the *Patrie*, was struck by a flash and thrown to the ground in a state of insensibility. He had, it appeared, neglected to hold by the glass handle, which served as a non-conductor, and the fluid descending by the cord struck him. He was soon after restored to animation, but his right arm remained paralyzed, and there is a doubt whether he will ever recover the perfect use of it.—*Galvani's Messenger*.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The *Nacional*, Lisbon paper, states that nothing will be sent from Portugal to the General Exhibition of Industry; and this remains uncontradicted by the other papers. As Portugal had a national exhibition last year, this seems the more surprising.

CALIFORNIAN LOTTERY IN PARIS.—The last page of nearly all the Parisian newspapers contains an advertisement, in enormous letters, of a lottery in gold ingots, authorized by the Government, for the transportation of five thousand free workmen to California. The chance of getting four hundred thousand francs for a franc, which is the price of each ticket, has produced a perfect fever among the lower classes. The workman, the shop-boy, servants, male and female, all run to throw their day's wages into this wheel of fortune.

LOSS OF AN EXCURSION STEAMER.—The "La Polka" steamer, which started from St. Heliers on Monday, for an excursion trip to St. Malo, sprung a leak, and an attempt was made to reach some small rocks, called the Minques, on the coast of France. The water reached the fires when about two miles from the rocks; but, after desperate attempts, the vessel was brought up to within a quarter of a mile of the largest rock. The anchor was immediately dropped, and two small boats which the vessel possessed instantly lowered. The ladies were sent off first, and, with the exception of one Frenchman, not a man thought of leaving the vessel till they were all cleared. The latter endeavoured to get among the first boat-load of women, but was instantly seized by the other passengers, and forced to wait. Only four could be taken off at a time, and, as may be imagined, all eyes were strained eagerly watching their slow going and coming; at last, all were saved, the last boat pushing off as the ill-fated vessel went down. After passing a dismal night on the bare rocks, the passengers, between thirty and forty in number, were picked up by the steam-boat "South Western," from Weymouth for St. Malo. It was only by reason of a spring tide that the "South Western" was enabled to come within sight that day, and if they had not been perceived, the chances were that they would have remained for a considerable period, as from the very dangerous nature of these rocks, vessels seldom even approach them. Limpets, &c., were their only articles of food, and the want of water had begun to be felt.

JENNY LIND ON HER VOYAGE.—A fellow passenger with Jenny Lind, writing to the *New York Tribune*, says that she altogether escaped sea-sickness. She was in the habit of questioning the sailors and engine hands concerning their labour, their homes and families, &c. Much of her time on deck was spent in this manner. One day, overhearing one of the engine hands singing a song in his rude way, she insisted that he should sing it from beginning to end, for her benefit. The sturdy seaman willingly complied, whereupon she produced four guineas, which she gave him as the price of her ticket.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF HAYNAU.—A letter from Prague, of the 17th, says:—"The general arrived here last night, and this morning was seen walking on the promenade dressed in plain clothes, and accompanied by an officer. He has the air of

a dejected and desponding man. The treatment he experienced in London and Hanover, coming so suddenly upon his contemptuous dismissal by the master for whom he braved the censure of the world and of his own heart, has made a deep and melancholy impression upon the old man. He is about leaving for Gratz, where his family is residing."

GENERAL GUYON.—An erroneous statement has been going the round of the press, to the effect that the gallant General Guyon, late of the Hungarian army, "has forgotten his faith, and has become a Moslem, to gain a pachalik." This is not true. The general, in accepting an appointment in the Ottoman service at Damascus, was not compelled to change his faith, and he is living at that place, with his wife and family, after the manner of an English Christian. General Guyon is a native of Bath.

The great project of piercing the Mont Cenis for a monster tunnel has been abandoned, and a new line, connecting Basle with the subsisting railroad from Genoa to Turin is under consideration.—*Times Turin Correspondent*.

The Jesuits push their superstition, or rather effrontery, so far as to point out the dangerous illness of the Queen of the Belgians as a judgment for having married a Protestant prince. According to them the fatal accident of the Duke of Orleans, and the premature extinction of the talented Princess Marie, are visitations of the wrath of Heaven for having contracted Protestant marriages, and hence they draw dark auguries as to the issue of the sickness of the Belgian Queen.

Several fossil eggs of enormous size are stated by the *Calcutta Englishman* to have been found in the bed of a torrent in Madagascar. The shells are an eighth of an inch thick, and the circumference of the egg itself is two feet eight inches lengthways, and two feet two inches round the middle. One which has been opened contained 8½ litres, or about two gallons!

GROWTH OF COTTON IN AFRICA.—A letter has just been received from President Roberts, of Liberia, containing some interesting statements regarding the probable success of an attempt to furnish supplies of cotton from that republic. The soil and climate appear to be favourable, and the fact that a large number of the colonists have been practically acquainted with the cultivation of the plant in the United States is greatly in favour of the experiment. In connexion also with cotton in Liberia the last number of the *Colonization Herald*, published in Philadelphia, has the following paragraph:—"It is a pleasing fact, in connexion with the onward march of the new African republic, that one of our fellow-citizens, Mr. Elliott Cresson, feeling strongly the importance of cherishing a spirit of agricultural enterprise among her people, has proffered, through the Franklin Institute, to provide four silver medals for the encouragement of African farming. The Institute has accepted the overture, and, accordingly, valuable medals will be awarded for the largest crops of cotton, coffee, sugar, and palm-oil, produced in Liberia in 1851."

THE ALLEGED CASES OF POISONING IN ESSEX.—On Saturday, Sarah Chessam, the alleged poisoner of her husband, Richard Chessam, and two children, underwent a final examination at the Gaol of Newport, Essex, before Mr. B. Wolfe, Captain H. Byng, and Colonel Chamberlain. The prosecution was ordered by the Secretary of State to take place, with a view of putting a stop, if possible, to the system of poisoning which has been carried on for some time past in the village of Clavering. The prisoner was tried, on two separate occasions for poisoning two of her children and other individuals, but both charges failed, and she was acquitted. Soon after her return to Clavering her husband died, under what were considered very mysterious circumstances; and as certain suspicious matters transpired after the coroner's investigation the present further proceedings before the magistrates were deemed necessary by the law officers of the crown. At the conclusion of the evidence against the prisoner, which was extremely voluminous, the magistrates committed her for trial at the next assizes for the murder of her husband, by administering poison to him, and the witnesses were bound over in the usual manner.

GENERAL HAYNAU.—In reference to the conflicting statements that have been published respecting alleged demands of the Austrian Government for reparation of injuries done to General Haynau, it may be sufficient to observe that no such demand is ever made by a foreign Government, unless in default of that reparation from the law of the country where the alleged offence is committed, to which every foreigner is entitled in common with the natives of the country themselves, but not to any greater extent. In the case of Baron Haynau, we are enabled to state that he not only did not make any formal demand for redress, but that, when offered all the continued protection to be afforded by the civil power, through the Austrian representative at our Court, Baron Koller, he expressed himself in the most grateful terms for the protection afforded to him by the authorities, and added that he had no wish whatever to press for any ulterior proceedings.—*Ministerial Paper*.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE IRISH CHANNEL.—It is stated that negotiations are now on foot with government, for the establishment of a submarine telegraph over the 60 miles of sea from Holyhead to Kingstown, and on to either Cork or Galway, to be thence connected by steam-ship with the nearest telegraph station on the other side of the Atlantic.

IRELAND.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—Opinions favourable to the legality of the "rules" adopted by the Tenant League have been given by Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., and Sir Colman O'Loughlin. The rules of the League are of a merely formal character, relating chiefly to the holding of periodical meetings, the payment of a subscription by the members, the subjects to be discussed, and the other forms of their proceedings. The executive council now mean to set to work in right earnest, and prompt measures are to be taken to organize the country—from the old limits of the Giants' Causeway to Cape Clear. A grand general meeting is to be held in Dublin in the month of November next,—"When a new council shall first be for the time elected, and such new council shall continue in office for one year, as also every succeeding council, and a new council shall in like manner be elected at the general meeting of the League, which shall be held in November in every year, and the existing council shall at all times continue in office until a new council shall have been elected, and their names entered, as provided by said rule. And the members of the late council shall be eligible to the new council."

THE SYNODICAL ADDRESS.—The *Dublin Evening Post*, the Government organ, exhibits an antidote to the virulence of Archbishop M'Hale's composition, in a meek paragraph, which it inserts anonymously, but with the prominence of an official communication, under the simple heading title of a "memorandum." This opposing document declares it to be "known" that "the acts of the late Synod can have no effect until they shall have obtained the sanction of the Holy See;" and it repeats the assertion of "persons who ought to know the fact"—"that on certain points not yet decided regarding the colleges, the opinions of the bishops are so nearly balanced as to admit of a majority of one only." The "memorandum" also declares it to be no longer a secret, that the Synodical address contains a passage of which many of the prelates have disapproved.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Rev. Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Primate, has addressed a sharp rebuke to Sir T. Redington, on account of the nomination of the former to the office of visitor to the denounced college in Belfast. Dr. Cullen pointedly repudiates any connexion with institutions whose principles he considers "most dangerous" and detrimental to the morals and religion of the Catholic youth of Ireland. The *Nation* newspaper reverently bows its head to the decree of the Synod. Mr. Gavan Duffy will not, he says, encourage a schism among the Catholic laity, "in the face of a unanimous condemnation by the prelates of the Church."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—The Whigs have again a downfall of patronage. Dr. Stopford, Bishop of Meath, died yesterday week, at his palace, Ardbraccan, of disease of the heart. The deceased prelate was raised to the bench during the Viceroyalty of Earl De Grey. The Very Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Dean of Clonfert, "an out-and-out supporter of the National Education system," is the "favourite candidate" for the vacant Bishopric.

THE REGISTRATION.—On Thursday, the revising barrister sat at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, and went through the lists for the whole of the ninety-eight parishes within the City of London. The proceedings were merely formal, and strongly indicative of the apathy now prevailing on political matters. The Conservative and Liberal agents were in attendance, but no objections were raised, except a few by the overseers, on grounds of death or transfer of property. There were not a score of new claims altogether.

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND MARSHAL HAYNAU.—In a letter to the editor of the *Times*, Baron Rothschild explains, without offering any opinion on the attack upon General Haynau, that the "General presented himself with a letter of credit on his firm, and, having received some money, he requested an introduction to Messrs. Barclay; and a letter was given to him, of which the following is a copy:—"New-cour, September 3.—Gentlemen,—We have the honour to introduce to you the bearer of these lines, his Excellency Baron Haynau, and shall feel particularly obliged by your allowing the Baron and his friends to view your brewery.—We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants, for M. Rothschild and Sons, B. COHEN.—To Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., Southwark."—A *Liverpool* paper states that Haynau, *incog.*, visited the Britannia Bridge, whilst in this country, and excited significant regrets amongst the artisans regarding his lack of courtesy in not presenting his card.

CHEAP RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.—These trips, which have afforded an opportunity to upwards of 1,500,000 persons to visit different parts of the country at most moderate charges during the season, are now drawing to a close. Yesterday morning excursion trains started from the Great Western terminus, Paddington, for Windsor, Reading, Oxford, Bath, Bristol, and Clifton. By the South-Eastern, from London-bridge, to Gravesend, Margate, Ramsgate, Dover, Folkestone, Tunbridge, Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, Guilford, Reigate, Epsom, Croydon, &c. On Saturday morning a special train, filled with passengers, started for Paris, *via* Folkestone and Calais, and to return on Wednesday evening—this is the last for the season. By the South Western to Portsmouth, Southampton, the Isle of Wight and Salisbury; and by the Eastern counties to Cambridge. The trains were well filled.—*Times of Monday.*

HENRY VINCENT IN SURREY.

CHERTSEY.—Mr. Vincent has delivered two addresses in the Institution of this town on the peace question, and on the moral and intellectual characteristics of the higher, middle, and working classes, in relation to the transition state of government and society in England and Europe generally. The Institution was filled on the first night, and crowded the second. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., presided. Although Chertsey is an antediluvian town, Mr. Vincent was welcomed by a very significant enthusiasm. His principles were warmly applauded, and will make a lasting impression upon the population.

EGHAM.—On Tuesday and Wednesday week, Mr. Vincent delivered two orations in the Assembly Rooms adjoining the Institution of this agricultural town, to large and enthusiastic meetings. Col. Salway, M.P., presided the first night, and delivered a most energetic opening address. He had watched Mr. Vincent's noble career many years, and knew of no one who was doing more good in England, or who was more perseveringly labouring to elevate the people in mind and morals, and to promote the cause of rational freedom [loud cheers]. He was proud to call Mr. Vincent his friend, and to extend to him the right hand of sympathy and affection [loud cheers]. Mr. Vincent's addresses were most telling. He clearly demonstrated that the only conservative policy for England was progressive reform, and the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of the people. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., presided the second night. Mr. Vincent's visit to these parts has awakened a new spirit. People swarm to greet him from the surrounding towns; and meetings will soon be held in Dorking, Richmond, Staines, Guildford, Woking, and other towns in Surrey. It is a wonderful change to find people eagerly purchasing tickets to attend lectures on the great progressive principles of the age, in places that were hitherto indifferent to these great themes; and it ought to rejoice the heart of every Christian, philanthropist, and patriot.—*From a Correspondent.*

MR. LAYARD'S LATEST DISCOVERIES.—A few weeks ago we announced (says the *Literary Gazette*) Mr. Layard's return from his expedition into the desert, and the rescue of some of his larger antiquities from the mud of the river, and their embarkation for England. We have since, however, received further particulars of his most recent discoveries at Koyunjik, which are extremely interesting. He found, as has been stated, a chamber which is completely filled with terra cotta tablets, the inscriptions on which, we now learn, are stamped in, so that though Major Rawlinson thinks it very probable these tablets may be records of the empire, it is still not unlikely that many of them may, in fact, be duplicates of, or a collection of, manifestoes for issuing to the people or their immediate rulers—in short, a sort of Assyrian official printing-office. We believe that no fewer than 25 cases are on their way to England. In the pyramid at Nimroud, also, a unique statue has been discovered. It is from four to five feet in height, in gypsum, elaborately carved, and very perfect. There is also a high relief of the King, very beautifully executed, standing in an arch eight feet high, and covered with minute inscriptions. Mr. Layard's last communication is dated Akra, July 17, where, we are sorry to say, he had been confined by a severe attack of fever. The inefficient assistance he has received has caused him to over-exert himself, and thus he has been stopped for awhile on his way to Vau to secure inscriptions. He hopes to pass great part of the winter in Babylonia, and to return home in the spring. The very important discoveries he is now making render it imperatively necessary that his exertions should not be stayed for want of funds.

THE ENCROACHMENTS ON THE PARKS.—We are requested to state, on authority, that the only alterations contemplated in St. James's Park, are those at present in actual progress of execution, viz., the enclosure of the forecourt of the Palace, and the formation of an esplanade in the Park, in connexion with a slight change in the boundary fence of the public garden on the one side and of the Green Park on the other. The railing to enclose the Palace now will extend about 70 feet in advance of the enclosure which subsisted previously to the erection of the new eastern front of the building. A portion of the ground within the present wooden hoarding will be restored to the Park, inasmuch as two-thirds of the intended railing will occupy a line within the hoarding. As regards the fences which are now in progress of removal, the formation of the intended esplanade will give to the public on one side of these fences the ground taken from the other. The arrangements within them, that is, in the garden and in the Green Park, will suffer no change whatever. It is not intended to fill up any portion of the water, or to form any ornamental garden in St. James's Park, and the plan for the formation of such a garden never contemplated the exclusion of the public.—*Times.*

The Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, London, have advertised their readiness to introduce gas into private houses, charging a per centage on the meters and fittings.

CAPTURE OF JOSEPH ADY.—Yesterday week James Bradley, an officer connected with the Mansion-house, succeeded, by stratagem, in capturing the notorious Joseph Ady. Bradley lodged his prisoner in the Giltspur-street Compter, on a warrant for £19 3s. for postage on upwards of 2,000 "returned" letters, the "property of the Postmaster-General."

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER IN THE CITY.

A desperate attempt was made on Saturday upon the life of Mr. Cureton, who holds an official situation in the British Museum, as purchaser of coins, medals, and other antiquities, residing at No. 81, Aldersgate-street. It appears that three men, very fashionably attired, called at the house, and inquired of Mr. Wilson, a tailor, who resides in the lower part of the house, whether Mr. Cureton was at home. Mr. Wilson admitted them, and directed them to the second floor. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards they came down stairs, without showing the least sign of hurry, and left the house. Shortly after their departure Mrs. Wilson had occasion to go up to Mr. Cureton's rooms, and she found him lying on the floor, insensible, his face black, and blood running from a wound in his forehead. She thought he had fallen into an apoplectic fit, and sent at once for a surgeon. It was many hours before Mr. Cureton was restored to consciousness, but he has gradually recovered, and gives the following details of the manner in which the outrage was committed:—The three supposed gentlemen pretended that they had called to inquire whether he had a crown piece of William and Mary. He replied in the affirmative, and asked them to be seated. Two of the three men appeared deeply engaged together, and after minutely examining the coin which they had inquired about, they desired to be shown half-a-crown of the same reign. At that moment the unfortunate gentleman noticed that one of the men did not enter beyond the step of the door. There is now no doubt in the mind of Mr. Cureton that that party was watching to see whether any one came up or went down the stairs, in order to signal the others. Mr. Cureton thinking that probably he was a friend of the others, and not at all interested in the purchase of antiquities, very politely asked him to be seated, and at the same time he turned round to hand him the chair he had been sitting on a few minutes previously. The other two then got behind him, and quickly placed some instrument round his neck, which squeezed him like a vice. From the inquiries subsequently made by the police, and the description given by Mr. Cureton, there is no doubt entertained that it was formed by lashing two life-preservers together; the flexibility of the handles, and the glance he obtained of the article, warrant such a supposition. The same moment one of them struck him a blow over the right eye, and he remembered nothing more. Mr. Cureton saw the movement of the instrument towards his neck, and attempted to throw a small box through the window, hoping in that way to give an alarm. The thieves probably thought that they had murdered Mr. Cureton. They removed the instrument from his neck, and carried off coins and medals valued at £300. The police belonging to the city and metropolitan divisions have been actively engaged in endeavouring to trace out the guilty parties, but up to 9 o'clock on Monday night no tidings of them could be obtained. We are happy to say that Mr. Cureton is now perfectly convalescent. The three men who committed the robbery and attempted the murder, can be easily identified by numerous persons in the house, should the police be fortunate enough to apprehend them.

LECTURES ON CHRISTIANITY.—The second of the series of lectures to the working classes, under the auspices of the Bradford Town Mission, was delivered on Tuesday evening, in the Friends' Meeting-house, Goodmansend, by the Rev. A. Wallace, the subject being—"Christianity—its bearings on domestic and social comforts." The lecturer first enforced the duty and the wisdom of provident habits, the peace and prosperity arising from temperance, and then showed that it is only where Christianity was felt and acknowledged by holy living that there is true domestic and social comfort. The lecture was replete with practical wisdom, and was received with great favour, by a large audience composed chiefly of the working classes of both sexes.—*Bradford Observer.*—On Wednesday evening, September 18, the Rev. J. G. Rogers delivered the last of a series of six excellent lectures on Christianity and its Evidences, in the Lecture Room, Newcastle-on-Tyne. We understand that these lectures are to be published.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN MARK LANE.—Great destruction of houses and other property has been inflicted by fire, in the near neighbourhood of the Corn Exchange, and the Exchange itself did not altogether escape. The fire broke out early on Thursday morning, in a house in Mark-lane, occupied by several firms; thence it spread to Seething-lane, taking firm hold of the extensive premises of Hayter and Howell, army packers; the roof of the Corn Exchange caught the flames, and half a dozen more buildings were fired. When the fire brigade arrived, they devoted their efforts to save the Exchange, and those houses on which the flames had not much hold, and in this they succeeded; but the house in Mark-lane, and Hayter and Howell's were destroyed. The loss of property has been estimated at £100,000. The premises in which the fire commenced were very extensive, having been formerly used as the town residence of the foreign ambassadors. It was erected after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, and presented an example of the magnificence of the early city mansions. Every room was beautifully panelled; the staircase, which was upwards of six feet wide, was formed of carved oak; and splendid specimens of scroll-work adorned the various ceilings. At the rear of the house stood what was formerly the ambassador's private chapel, but of late years it had been converted into a warehouse.

NUMEROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Nine men were killed by an accident at the Eastern Counties Railway, on Thursday morning. Upwards of twenty men were engaged near Brentwood station in ballasting the line; about eight o'clock, they had just emptied a ballast-train; the morning was very foggy; while some of the men were on the up-line, an up-train dashed into the midst of them: eight were killed on the instant, and another died a minute after. At the inquest, begun the same night, the evidence was rather contradictory. It seems that the ballast-engine was blowing off the steam, and this may help to account for the variation of the testimony on one point: some said the up-train driver blew his whistle, others that he did not. The workmen knew that the train was due about that time; when a warning was given of its approach, some of the men removed to the space between the lines; those who were killed did not hear the warning, or got confused on seeing the train approach. The up-train was not going very fast; when the danger of the men was seen, an attempt was made to stop the engine, but too late. Some witnesses could not say if all the drivers knew of the ballasting: one stated they all knew; a guard declared they never knew where the men were ballasting; a road superintendent, however, stated that the place of ballasting had been altered since the drivers started. There was no fog signal on the Colchester side of the accident. The driver of the train was Snowdon, who had been on the line about a month; a steady driver, who had been employed on the Maryport and Carlisle Railway for nine years. Inquiry adjourned till Monday. The adjourned inquest was resumed on Monday. Four of the deceased were buried on Saturday at Shentonfield, the parish in which the accident occurred: the others were given up to their friends at their request. The funerals were all at the expense of the company. On Sunday, the accident was made the subject of discourse in the churches and chapels of Brentwood. The examination lasted three hours. The jury retired to deliberate about four o'clock, and, after an interval of an hour and a half, returned with the following verdict: "We find that the death of the nine men was occasioned by misadventure, but at the same time express our regret that more caution had not been exercised for the protection of the men on the line."

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—During the night of Friday a serious and alarming accident, which there is no reason for assigning to a diabolical design on the part of some unknown parties, occurred on the Great Western Railway, near Wootton Bassett, to the last of two excursion trains which were returning from London. The second train made its journey with regularity so far as Wootton Bassett, but at about 200 yards from that station a terrible collision took place with a horse-box which was on the down rail, and which, as when the first train passed down the line was clear, must have got into that position during the quarter of an hour or twenty minutes which had elapsed between the passing of the two trains. The effect of the collision was most alarming, and had the train been proceeding at its full speed, it must have been direful. The engine and tender were thrown off the line and run down the embankment into the field below, where the engineer and stoker were thrown off with violence, but fortunately did not receive much injury. The four first carriages followed the engine, and the whole train would have been doubtless drawn down, but for the fortunate breaking of the chain which coupled the fourth with the fifth carriage. The first carriage was turned over and over during its descent, and the passengers, who were thrown into the utmost confusion, and many of whom were considerably injured, could not be extricated until the roof had been broken off with a sledge hammer. A lady named Lewis, who was stated to be the wife of the high bailiff of Bath, received a concussion, and was for a time insensible, but she is now happily considered out of danger; a lady residing in the same city had her collar-bone broken; a third received some severe injuries of the arm and side. Dr. W. B. Herepath and Mr. H. Biggs, of Bristol, received wounds of the head and contusions of the person, and from twelve to fifteen others were less severely injured. The mail train arrived at Wootton at its proper time, but the down line had been so injured that it could not proceed. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, Mr. Hennett, the contractor, and General Jervoise, were passengers by it, and rendered every attention to the sufferers, as did Mr. Barton, of Bristol, superintendent of the company's police. After a delay of about three hours the mail train took as many of the excursion passengers and carriages as it could accommodate, and proceeded on its way to Bristol, where it arrived just before five o'clock. The policeman having charge of the station was given into custody. On Monday a special session of the county magistrates was held at Swindon, to investigate into the cause of the accident. William White, the policeman in charge of the Wootton Bassett Station, was present, in custody, and was charged, under the 13th section of the 3 & 4 Vict., c. 97, better known as Lord Seymour's Act, with neglecting his duty as a policeman, contrary to the provisions of the statute. The charge of neglect of duty was satisfactorily proved. It appears that the horse-box was on a siding a short distance from the main line, and that in consequence of White's neglect to see that it was properly scotched, it was blown on to the main line, and occasioned the accident. The prisoner, in his defence, said, that if he had gone down to see that

the horse-box and things were safe on the siding he might have had his light meddled with, and then if he had been reported, and said that some one did it, he would not have been believed. Several times during the night he had looked and seen that the horse-box stood in the same position as it did when he came on duty. Mr. Ripley, the chairman of the magistrates, said, it was the unanimous opinion of the magistrates present that he must be found guilty of the charge of neglect of duty which had been alleged against him. He was sorry to have so to punish a man of good character, but it was their duty to the public and to the company to mark their sense of his misconduct more strongly than they would in any common case. The sentence was that he be imprisoned for two months. The prisoner was then removed.

A VERY SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway on Wednesday, the night of the Doncaster St. Leger. It appears that after the termination of the St. Leger race at Doncaster, the thousands of persons who had come up by successive trains all day, and from all directions, presented themselves at once at the railway station to be returned home. Of course a demand so unreasonable could not be complied with, and a scene of extraordinary confusion followed—almost every train on the line being detained beyond its proper hour in starting. The result of the confusion was, that at about eight o'clock a train from Doncaster to York ran into a train going to Wakefield, which had stopped at Knottingley (15 miles from Doncaster), to put down passengers. Many of the passengers in the train standing at the station, seeing the York train approaching, prudently jumped out and escaped injury. Some of the passengers in both trains, however, were badly hurt. A gentleman looking out at one of the windows—always a dangerous course at such a time, had one cheek cut so awfully that he appeared to have almost lost half his face. Several people had limbs broken, a female had one eye poked out, and two passengers were reported to be almost in a dying state. The numbers who had received bruises and minor injuries—injuries, however, which will give them a painful recollection of the scene for many a day—are said to have been very great. The next train which came up was a Manchester one, and in a short time an accumulation of trains had taken place, which threatened a renewal of the confusion previously witnessed at Doncaster. However, with the exception of detentions on various parts of the line, which delayed the trains in some cases as much as six or seven hours beyond the proper time, no further accident resulted.

SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—An aged man, about eighty years of age, who was a cripple, and lived in the neighbourhood of Skewen, has been in the habit of wandering on this line of railway, although cautioned against the danger of doing so. In addition to his other ailments, the poor old man was deaf, and on Wednesday last, his attention being attracted in another direction, he did not hear the rattle of the engines and carriages, of a train coming up. The engine driver, upon seeing him, sounded the alarm whistle, and finding that no attention was paid to the signal, he put on the brakes, and used all the means at his command to stop the train, but he could not completely do so until the engine came against the poor old man, throwing him violently down and breaking one of his legs in two places. He was immediately picked up and conveyed home, and medical aid procured for him, but the shock he had received was too great for a man of his years, and in a few hours he died.

ALARMING ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—On Saturday night an accident of a very serious character happened on this line, which there is reason to fear will result in the death of the fireman, if not of one or two other persons. A very heavy cattle train, the first, it is believed, that the Great Northern authorities have run upon the line, on arriving at the Hitchin station, had to be taken across upon the down line to make room for two up trains which were then due. At the time the cattle train was so driven upon the down line the eight o'clock down train from the King's-cross station was also due. Various precautions were adopted for the purpose of preventing the occurrence of an accident; but, nevertheless, the down train ran with very great violence into the two engines that were attached to the cattle train, all three engines being materially damaged. The driver of the down train was thrown off the engine and has sustained severe internal injuries. The fireman had his leg broken, and a lady who was a passenger by the train had several of her ribs broken; many others were injured.

A LIONESS FOR THE QUEEN.—Among the passengers by the "Madrid," which arrived yesterday at Southampton with the Peninsular mail, was a fine young lioness, about a twelvemonth old, from Lisbon, and which has arrived in this country as a present from the Queen of Portugal to the Queen of England. The lioness was in a large cage on deck, and was so tame that its keeper used to go into the cage during the voyage to play and wrestle with the animal.

THE WOODS AND FORESTS.—Last night's *Gazette* contains the following:—"The Queen has been pleased to appoint, by letters patent, Edward Adolphus Seymour, Esq. (commonly called Lord Seymour), Charles Alexander Gore, Esq., and the Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, to be Commissioners of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, &c."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, September 25, Two o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur du Soir* of Monday contains an article, which is considered as a sort of manifesto of the Elysée. The following passage is the most important of this document:—"If the National Assembly should refuse to proceed to the immediate revision of the constitution, Louis Napoleon would not hesitate to make an appeal to the entire people, from whom he received his mandate."—All the Paris newspapers of yesterday appear with signatures attached to the leading articles. The Legitimist matters are in a sad plight. The Barthélemy circular, or manifesto, seems to portend a serious split amongst that party. It is stated in the papers, that the director of the *Gazette de France* has gone to Frohsdorf, in order to demand an explanation from the Count de Chambord of the passages in the manifesto which have reference to the appeal to the people. The *Assemblée Nationale* is still very angry at the publication of the document, and mutters something which resembles a threat of secession from the cause altogether. M. de Larochejacquelin has addressed a letter to the leading Legitimist papers, insisting upon the necessity of recognising the national will as the base of all sovereignty, and showing that this doctrine is not new, but has always been the rule in France.

TUSCANY.—The result of the communal elections of Florence was known there on the 14th inst. The list proposed by the Opposition journals has won the day; but the most important feature of the election lies in the circumstance that Signor Cosimo Vanni, late President of the Legislative Assembly of Tuscany, is at the head of the list with 1,206 votes out of 1,383.

POOLE ELECTION.—The contest at Poole has ended in the election of the Free-Trader, Mr. Seymour, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made by the supporters of his protectionist opponent, Mr. Savage. The following is the final close of the poll:—

Seymour (Free Trader).....	188
Savage (Protectionist)	167

Majority for Seymour 21

THE ELECTION OF RECORDER.—In the Court of Aldermen, yesterday, the election of a new Recorder was proceeded with. At first a long discussion ensued, on a proposition made by Sir Peter Laurie, to proceed to the election with closed doors, which was eventually carried by 10 to 7. Mr. Alderman Copeland then proposed to adjourn the election for a fortnight, which was lost by 12 to 6. The election was then formally commenced. Alderman Farbrother, seconded by Sir Peter Laurie, moved "that the Right Hon. J. A. S. Wortley, Q.C. and M.P., be elected to the office of Recorder." Alderman Copeland, seconded by Alderman Humphrey, moved "that Mr. Russell Gurney, Q.C., be elected to the office of Recorder;" and Sir Chapman Marshall moved "that Mr. Bullock, Common-Serjeant of the City of London, be elected to the office of Recorder." To the last motion there was no seconder. Mr. Wortley had 13 votes, Mr. Russell Gurney 4, and Mr. Bullock 1; the former was, therefore, elected. Mr. Serjeant Merewether, the Town Clerk, had previously retired.

THE COUNTESS OF CLARENDON was safely delivered at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning of a daughter, at Dublin. Her Excellency and the infant are doing well.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the London districts were 848—a result which, comparatively, must be considered as a favourable indication of the state of the public health. In the same week of 1846, there were 863 deaths; in that of 1847, 1,169; in 1848, 1,039; and in the same week of 1849 there were 1,381. The average of ten corresponding weeks, corrected for increase of population, is 1,106; and the present return shows a decrease of 247 on the estimated weekly mortality. In last week seven deaths were registered from small-pox, and four of the sufferers were persons of twenty-five years and upwards. Measles was fatal to 10 children, scarlatina to 30, whooping cough to 29. Of these three complaints, the two former exhibit less than the average mortality. Typhus was fatal to 38 persons; intermittent fever, remittent fever, infantile fever, and rheumatic fever, were each fatal in one case. Diarrhoea and dysentery continue to decline; in the last four weeks the numbers have been successively 128, 85, 85, and (in last week) 61. Cholera is returned in two cases.—*Registrar's Weekly Return.*

THE SEA SERPENT.—It turns out that the account of the alleged appearance of the sea serpent's visit to the Head of Kinsale, contained in the *Cork Examiner*, was an impudent hoax.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

With Foreign Wheat and Flour we are this week well supplied, whilst of other grain the arrivals are very short. Every article is held firmly to-day at Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,340 qrs.; Foreign 8,910 qrs. Oats—English, 80 qrs.; Irish, 2,820 qrs.; Foreign, 150 qrs. Barley—English, 200. Flour—English, 340 sacks; Foreign, 9930 sacks and barrels.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot allow this journal to become an arena for the discussion of questions connected with the conduct of a late Welsh newspaper, as it is impossible that such discussion should proceed without involving personal references in which our readers would take no interest.

"R. S." We cannot see that the baron was in any way to blame.

"S. B." The lines do not suit us.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25, 1850.

SUMMARY.

POLITICS are still unquestionably at a discount, and our daily contemporaries are driven to their wit's end for suitable topics to dress up for their morning dish. Parliamentary reports are well nigh "used up;" and although the reports on official salaries and metropolitan water supply have for some time afforded a prolific mine to hard-driven editors, even their riches have been exhausted. All that can be said has been said on the improved condition of the country, the prospects of the harvest, and the unusually low price of the chief necessities of life. At last, for a time at least, the home market is almost as useless to the editorial corps as though it were shut up by a protectionist cordon. It has consequently been found necessary to extend the range of newspaper topics. Lord Brougham, in his old character of law reformer, and in his new one of "poacher," and Lord John Russell's amusement of sending up paper balloons, having had their day, our brothers of the broad sheet, in their extremity, descend to the discussion of questions connected with the parks and the Brighton Pavilion, while the *Times* of yesterday breaks through the ordinary rules of editorial etiquette, by giving as a leader a kind of diary, dressed up in the American style, of Jenny Lind's first ten days in the United States! The general public seems, for the most part, very resigned to this prosaic state of things, and people ask one another, "What's the news?" rather as a matter of course than with the desire or expectation of hearing of anything exciting. The nation seems settled down into a state of quiet complacency, from which it has no present wish to be disturbed. John Bull is prosperous and lazy, and, above all, does not like his holidays to be encroached on. Hence it is that the anger of the agricultural mind finds feeble utterance at stray meetings like that attended by Mr. Henley, M.P., and the zeal of political reformers expends itself in an occasional tea-party at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry.

In this state of political stagnation we are obliged to some extent to follow the example of our daily contemporaries, and "take up" with whatever comes in our way. The week has been more than usually prolific in calamities. The loss of property, to the extent of £100,000, by the great fire in Mark-lane, has been followed by a series of railway accidents which, occurring almost simultaneously, and attended in some cases by fatal consequences, have given rise to much painful interest and apprehension. Happily, the fears entertained that the collision on the Great Western Railway was the wilful act of some evil-minded person, has proved groundless. The catastrophe seems to have arisen from the culpable carelessness of a policeman, who has received summary punishment for the offence. In the case of the accidents, both on the Great Northern and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways, it is evident, that great blame attaches somewhere, and it is for the public interest that they should be fully investigated. The enormous increase of railway traffic by the frequency and cheapness of excursion trains, enhances the importance of perfect discipline and watchfulness in their management. The interests of shareholders are not antagonistic to, but identical with, the interests of the public. To consult the latter is the best means of promoting the former. The batch of accidents during the past week, proves how much yet remains to be done to perfect our railway system, and will, perhaps, produce a sensible deficiency in the receipts from railway traffic. Such catastrophes will occasionally happen in spite of the greatest precautions, but the public welfare demands not only that the carelessness of servants should be visited with severity, but that an unwise economy should

not be permitted to curtail the necessary comforts and endanger the lives of railway travellers.

A new secession to the Church of Rome has attracted some notice during the past week. Henry Wilberforce, rector of East Farleigh, and brother of the Bishop of Oxford, has resigned his living, and placed his conscience under the guidance of the only "infallible" ecclesiastical authority. The sincerity of the motive is attested by the large sacrifice involved in the act; and we cannot but suspect that, but for the sacrifice required, those who have gone over to Rome would have been joyfully accompanied by a host of clerical Tractarians. Protestants in name and in position, they are Romanists in belief and sympathy. They still occupy a station at variance with their professed principles, and receive pay to do a work which their hearts abhor. Their difficulties and their treachery vividly illustrate the evils consequent upon the State-Church system. Both will serve to teach the people of these realms the risk they run to their highest interests in cherishing so anomalous an institution as a National Church.

Not in England only are ecclesiastical topics prominent just now. On the continent State-churchism is also developing its natural tendencies. Take the struggle now going on in Piedmont as a specimen. The Archbishop of Cagliari, the Primate of Sardinia, is called upon by the Royal Commissioners to give an account of the revenues of the religious establishments in his diocese. He refuses—and the commissioners proceed to obtain the required returns without his aid, and to charge the expense of them to the archbishop. Payment not being forthcoming, they seize the papers, &c., contained in an office depending on the prelate, and place the official seals on the premises. The archbishop in return fulminates an excommunication against all the Government authorities, not only of Sardinia, but of Turin, for which he is arrested by the civil power and sent to trial, like his brother Franzoni. This will place Sardinia in a position of irreconcilable hostility to Rome, and, although the contest does not imply any dissent from the theological tenets of that Church, one cannot but rejoice to see the insolent assumptions of its dignified priesthood met by the civil magistrate with firm resistance.

Affairs in Germany are assuming a somewhat more promising aspect. Hesse Cassel remains peaceable, and, in the moment of her triumph, her people conduct themselves with moderation and decorum. So wretchedly have the Elector and his Ministerial tools managed their affairs, that it will be difficult for the Frankfurt Confederation, not at all scrupulous where the claims of despotism are in question, to find a pretext for armed interference. Hesse Darmstadt has become the scene of a similar struggle to that which has just closed in neighbouring Cassel. Here, too, aggressions on the part of a worthless Government have provoked the Chambers to declare a want of confidence in Ministers, and will probably lead them to refuse the supplies. Whether or not such a step will receive the unanimous approval of the people remains to be seen. At Mecklenburg Schwerin, the constitution has been set aside by a judgment, probably manufactured to order, of a court of law. There is, consequently, much excitement amongst the people. The municipal authorities, and so many of the members of the ex-Chamber as can be got together, are about, it is said, to issue an energetic protest against this summary abolition of constitutional rights. It happens to be the interest of Prussia to sympathize just now with that order of political power which will most readily oppose itself to Austrian encroachments. Constitutionalism, therefore, is beginning once more to take heart; and if its leaders will but act with unanimity and discretion, Germany may even yet recover herself, by a bloodless warfare, from the reactionary toils in which her princes have involved her.

The difficulties arising from the vexed question of the Hungarian refugees, are, it seems, very far from being terminated. The announced intention of the Porte, forthwith to release Kossuth and his companions, has elicited a protest from the Austrian Minister, who maintains that the exiles ought to be detained in custody for a twelvemonth—not from the time when they sought the protection of Turkey, but from the period when they were removed into the interior. Happily there is reason for believing that this barefaced attempt to make the Porte the mere tool of Austrian dictation, will be defeated, and that, ere long, the exiles will be at liberty to receive the enthusiastic welcome which will greet them, whether they seek an asylum in England or the United States.

Wearied, it would seem, with their resultless struggles in the legislature, the Northern and Southern States of America have, after all, settled their difficulties by compromise—a compromise which concedes more to the slave power than was even proposed by Mr. Clay. California, Utah, and New Mexico, are admitted as States into the Union, without any stipulations as to slavery; and Texas has obtained, as the reward of her bullying attitude, a handsome subsidy, and a territory large

enough to make another slave state. The Fugitive Slave Bill has become law—the bill for abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia is likely to be postponed to another session. For the present, therefore, the South has gained a triumph.

OUR BROTHERS, WHITE AND BLACK, THE OTHER SIDE THE ATLANTIC.

WE offer no apology for recurring thus early and prominently to American politics, as they affect the slave question. We cannot consent to regard that great and practical controversy as one in which we have only the interest of spectators—or as one in which we have no right to interfere, except through the rarefied atmosphere of general public opinion. It is one of the great world-arguments which we have started, and must not suffer to rest. The logic employed on either side is derived from our schools—the controversy is carried on in our tongue—the practical difficulty is of our bequest. Our nearness of kin to the whites forbids us to be indifferent to their morals, to be silent when they disgrace our teachings, or regardless when they dishonour our common stock—the brotherhood we acknowledge with the blacks, the relation of protectorship we have assumed to them, the character for humanity we blazon to the world, require us to have a voice in the discussion of their claims. We have watched, therefore, with an almost painful anxiety, the proceedings of the protracted session that is about to close in Washington; and now that the case is complete for another year, we must deliver ourselves, with careful truthfulness and dispassionate fidelity, of our judgment upon it.

The Compromise Bill—the provisions of which we recently explained—rejected in the gross, has been accepted in detail; and is the worse for its dislocation, as 25,000 miles of slave territory are added by the measures carried to the state of Texas, besides the ten millions of dollars that are to indemnify her for New Mexico. The last named, and the adjoining territory of Utah, are admitted into the commonwealth of States without the application of the Wilmot proviso—that is, at liberty to permit or to prohibit slavery within their borders; though, happily, they will both do the latter. The sole gain to the abolitionist cause is, the admission of California; which has pronounced, worthily of the Chrysostom of the States, against the presence of slavery upon her gold-strewn soil. And for this compliance of the South, what has been the price paid by the North? The Fugitive Slave Bill, which may be described as a general warrant for the apprehension of all men guilty of colour. It recognises the property of the Southerners in their slaves—it enforces the previous laws providing for the re-capture of the escaped—it requires the officers of the federal authority to apprehend and restore them—it rewards those officers for vigilance in that special duty—and perils the freedom of every resident in the States so unfortunate as to be coloured with the complexion of "the tents of Kedar."

These brief descriptive sentences—and we aver that they are as faint as they can be to be recognised—are more severely condemnatory of their subject, than the hottest diatribe we could inflame our hearts to utter. The principle which it undeniably embodies, precludes it from entertainment in any hall of legislation where the effigies of Liberty and Justice are elevated and unveiled. The first sentence it utters provokes the veto of conscience on its admission among the number of allowable expedients. "Whereas our Southern citizens are exposed to the frequent loss of their chattels personal," is, substantially, its preamble—and should have forbade its introduction. With one hand upon his heart, and the other upon the Declaration of Independence, every Northern senator should have protested against its being read. If "all men are free and equal," there are no chattels personal—if they are not, the Constitution is a lie, and the Republic only a successful rebellion. True, there is an understanding among the States, that escaped slaves shall be given up—true, the supreme courts have decided upon its enforcement—but why not lament its existence, refuse its confirmation, and persevere in agitating for its revocation? That, we judge, with all the circumstances before us—throwing ourselves into the position of an American at once fondly conservative of the Union, and yet detesting slavery—that would have been a manly and a consistent course. As it is, what was before a shocking anomaly, rises to the rank of an atrocity.

We are the more earnest in reprobating any, even a momentary and subjudicial, recognition of the right of property in man, because we know that there is a party amongst ourselves, as well as in the Union, who, fiercely democratic wherever Europeans are concerned, speak slightly—encouraged by a recent aberration of genius—of the negro race. At every invasion of national independence, at every violation of personal rights by a continental tyrant, they exclaim,

"Ye that have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now!"

and wish that they had swords as well as tears; but for the sons of Ham they have only sentimental compassion and a scientific sneer, as for a hopelessly inferior race. The real believers in the equality of man must never stoop their doctrine to political considerations. American Abolitionists and their English sympathizers should show every where and on every occasion—in the face of society and in defiance of psychologists and politicians—that this, and not even the impulses of philanthropy, is the ground of their action and their help—that they believe the ugliest negro-mother, lullabying her slave child to sleep in the swamps of New Orleans, is as much a woman and a child of God in all the essential attributes of their nature, as that idol of both worlds, who is now enchanting the multitudes of New York by the stirring and the melting power of her song.

But we would not forget that this bill has become the law of the States by only a small majority—that seventy-five northern representatives were faithful to their constituents, and consistent with their constitution. When we remember how few years have sufficed to develop this amount of congressional abolitionism, and establish a balance of parties, we ought, perhaps, rather to congratulate on the progress of so great a cause than lament its temporary defeat, "our brothers, white and black, the other side the Atlantic."

THE HAYNAU QUESTION.

A VAST inkshed has now seemingly exhausted the zeal and hatred of the friends and foes of the hero of Bankside. The savage ruffianism of the hireling *Times* and its associates may excuse, though it cannot altogether justify the extravagant defence of the doughty brewers. It was meet that Haynau should receive some tribute of English feeling, but it was not essential that it should take the form of Lynch-law. Be that as it may, the historians of Bankside have been too busy in abuse of each other to take much heed of the politics of the question.

What was Haynau's object in coming to England? If it is not publicly known it ought to be known that he came here avowedly to test the opinion of England, and to brave the free opinion of her people. It is a notorious fact that before he left Austria he repeatedly declared that there was no real feeling in England against the Austrian government; and that the alleged sympathy for Hungary was only a mob sympathy, which had found an echo in a few low demagogue newspapers. He said he would visit England, and the triumphant reception he should receive from all classes would prove the truth of his assertion. The butcher-hangman will not soon forget the specimen of English feeling which greeted him on his third day's sojourn in England.

But we are not altogether surprised at the Marshal's mistake. All Austrians who have not visited England, and seen the contempt which all honest, truth-loving men feel for the *Times* newspaper, cannot be persuaded that the abject sentiments and unblushing falsehoods with which that journal is daily filled, are not the real sentiments or views of the whole people of England. The *Times* is extensively read in Austria, and as the most extravagant notions prevail there as to its influence and English popularity, it is not surprising that men of intelligence look upon us with a pitying contempt as a nation of unprincipled hucksters. Haynau believed the *Times*, and came to England, and he may thank that devoted and disinterested friend for the consequences.

The early manifestation of popular opinion was not only important in at once convincing the Marshal of his mistake, but in sparing England the disgrace of any manifestation of sympathy, or even of civility, for such a detestable monster. If Haynau had remained a little longer in England, he would most assuredly have been fêted and feasted by at least a portion of the nobility, and snobility, who hate the people and toady success. Haynau is the bastard son of William I., elector of Hesse-Cassel, and William was uncle to Augusta, Duchess of Cambridge, now so dear to the English nation. This lady regards her cousin with the veneration due to the first man of the age. Had the brewers spared this hero of the nineteenth century, we should probably have found the chronicles of fashion recording a visit of Haynau to Cambridge-house, and perhaps a solemn entertainment in his honour within the chief house of royalty. Could the "Iron Duke" himself have done less than exchange compliments with the conqueror of Hungary? The ice once broken, Haynau might have been puffed into a kind of popularity, and German despots strengthened in their opinion that England was too busy in money-getting to heed their atrocities. Looking at the question in this light, we can account for the universal joy which prevails on the continent wherever intelligence of Haynau's punishment has penetrated, or wherever there is any freedom for the expression of opinion.

The rage of Austrian Court-slaves is of course unbounded. The drawing-room heroes of Vienna, whose most daring achievement has not exceeded

the shooting of unarmed citizens, have displayed their devotion to power by beating English gentlemen in the streets, and slashing the portrait of an English Queen with their unstained swords. Oh, chivalrous Austria! from the imprisonment of Cour-de-Lion to the disfiguration of Victoria's face, how many noble deeds hast thou given to fame!

To appease the outraged honour of Austria, her courtly journalists tell us we must haul over all the offending brewers of Bankside to be tried by a Vienna court-martial, and our ambassador must then make a solemn procession and humble apology! There is something exquisitely humorous in the notion.

Perhaps, after all, Haynau's beating was the best thing that could happen for him. A few weeks ago he was in the worst possible odour with his imperious master; now, rumour speaks of monster reviews and the presentation of at least a marshal's baton of the first class. This may be true, or it may be false—Haynau may have all the honours that an imperial tyrant can award, or he may be left, with the mark of Cain upon his brow, to wander a homeless vagabond amongst civilized men; but he and his master, and all the tyrants of Europe, have had unmistakable evidence of the undying hatred of England for despots and their minions. But all the marshal's batons of Europe cannot remove the plebeian stripes of the Bankside brewers. A Field Marshal has been cuffed by common clay! The potent captain, at whose frown nations have trembled, fled like a cowardly caitiff, without one blow in self-defence, before a handful of peaceful artisans! Hamlet, speculating on the mutability of human greatness, could imagine no greater indignity than the noble dust of Alexander stopping a beer-barrel. It is more than realized in the conqueror of Hungary, trembling with terror, crouching in a dust-bin!

TARDY HONOUR DONE TO A RELIC OF REMOTE TIMES.

BETWEEN Richmond and Hampton Court lies the quiet market town of Kingston-upon-Thames. Its handsome modern bridge is said to occupy the site of one of the first of those structures. It was one day last week the scene of unusual gaiety, and of a novel ceremony. A large misshapen block of granite that had laid from time immemorial in the main street, was taken up with much solemnity and fixed upon a pedestal prepared for it. The cause of its elevation was the remorseful recollection of a townsman, that it was the stone on which were crowned seven Kings of Anglo-Saxony.

The memento is highly interesting. The period it commemorates is beginning to attract among us the attention it deserves. It has been described by its most popular elucidator—who illuminates as well as adorns whatever he touches—"the Homeric age of English history; its events bearing the same relation to England as those of the Trojan war to Greece." Its heroes look to us half fabulous, and its institutions pre-dated. If we can trust the records that have come down to us, and interpret rightly the remains we have disinterred, their character contained elements, vigour and intellect, that have made England what she is, and their government principles which we acknowledge, but have not yet applied as did they. Their name is a synonyme for laboriousness, valour, and the love of liberty. It was these qualities that enabled them to survive Norman oppression, and to receive, as on a solid substance, the polish of Norman manners. Their words are the bones and sinews of our speech—the language of sincerity and frankness—the material which Chaucer wrought up, and on which Shakespeare and Milton embroidered the pearls and gold of their fancy and learning.

The townsmen of Kingston have done well, then, in lifting the Saxon coronation-stone from the base uses of a horse-block and a bulk, to which ages had debased it. Standing beside it, their imagination helped by the sight of it, they can look back to the remote and misty times when the people lifted a chief upon their shields, and proclaimed him their "king"—their able, cunning man; and added to the name his father gave him, "the Fair," "the Red," "the Ironsides," as titles that meant something. Looking on the venerable stream that runs by their town, they may realize those strange days when the Northmen waded through it in the summer drought, and Danish pirates tided their galleys in the flood-time thence to Deptford, in a straight line, over lands that are now teeming with fertility or population, beyond shot-reach of Julius's traditionary towers. So they may symbolize successive epochs in our history, and be thankful that

"Ever through the ages an increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men do widen with the process
of the suns."

We (*Times*) believe it was the late Lord Melbourne who said that no tidings brought him more trouble than the death of a bishop.

THE EXPLOSION AT SEAFORD.

There was a great concourse of visitors in the little town of Seaford, on Thursday, to witness the operation of "blasting," or hurling, by the explosion of gunpowder, an immense mass of chalk cliff from the heights down upon the beach, there to form a barrier which may check the drifting of the shingle towards Beachy Head and the east. People flocked in from all quarters, and by all available means of conveyance. 30,000 lbs. of gunpowder were used, the charges being fired by three voltaic batteries. At the appointed time a signal was given, and suddenly the whole cliff, along a width of frontage of some 120 feet, bent forwards towards the sea, cracked in every direction, crumbled into pieces, and fell upon the beach in front of it, forming a bank, down which large portions of the falling mass glided slowly into the sea for several yards, like a stream of lava flowing into the water. The whole multitude upon the beach seemed for a few moments paralyzed by the strange movement, and the slightly trembling ground. There was no very loud report; the rumbling noise was probably not heard a mile off, and was, perhaps, caused by the splitting of the cliff and fall of the fragments. There seemed to be no smoke, but there was a tremendous shower of dust. Those who were in boats a little way out, state that they felt a slight shock. It was much stronger on the top of the cliff. Persons standing there felt staggered by the shaking of the ground, and one of the batteries was thrown down by it. In Seaford, too, three quarters of a mile off, glasses upon the table were shaken, and one chimney fell. At New-haven, a distance of three miles, the shock was sensibly felt. The mass forms an irregular heap, apparently about 300 feet broad, of a height varying from 40 to 100 feet, and extending 200 or 250 feet or more, seaward, which is considerably beyond low-water mark. It is thought that it comprises nearly 300,000 tons. The operation is considered to have been decidedly successful. The work was under the direction of Sir John Burgoyne, Inspector-General of fortifications, but the immediate direction was taken by Captain Frome.

INTERESTING EDUCATIONAL EFFORT.—On Wednesday, the foundation stone of large and commodious schools in connexion with Trinity Chapel, John-street, Edgware-road, was laid by the Rev. R. H. Herschell. The locality in which the schools are built (Little James-street, Lisson-grove), has long been known as "Little Hell;" its general appearance and the character of its inhabitants having justly earned for it this fearful appellation. Between two and three years ago, a British school was opened in this neighbourhood, which was soon filled, the educational wants of the neighbourhood being exceedingly pressing. The new schools are an addition to this effort, and altogether about 700 children will now be accommodated. The attendance was numerous, and it was interesting to notice the excitement which the event produced amongst the degraded dwellers in this dark region. The roofs and glassless windows of the surrounding hovels, the wall-tops, and every other available spot, was covered with attentive spectators. Here a sweep and his family filled one window, and there a "navvy" or a costermonger; but all listened attentively, and appeared especially interested when one of the speakers announced himself a "working man." Suitable addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. H. Herschell, the Rev. J. Branch, and Mr. Kilpatrick; the latter, President of the Glasgow Working Men's Sabbath Protection Society, mentioned some interesting details of his early life and experience as a working man. The service lasted about an hour and a half.

MR. HENLEY ON PROTECTIONIST PROSPECTS.—At the yearly meeting of the Banbury Agricultural Association, yesterday week, Mr. Henley, M.P., made a speech which somewhat exasperated the agricultural mind:—

He thought that all must see that many things they expected to come to pass had not happened. Great as their difficulties had been, he would tell them to watch passing events; watch by means of an enlightened press; watch the times; they must not trust to anything they hoped might come; they might get it, and they might not. . . . He could be no friend of theirs who told them a change might come that never would come. He, in his public situation, never had held and never would hold out hopes of change that could not be realized. It was necessary to be careful in making changes; but they must look their position fairly in the face, and act like men, and the result would be the production of good times to all. There had never been a time when labour was more abundantly employed—(cries of "no, no!" and "hear, hear!")—every statistic that had been produced in Parliament proved it [murmurs]. It fairly showed in whose hands the money of the country was, and how they used it.

He found no land uncultivated; and he hoped that increased energy and skill would be used throughout the country. He felt that he had been stating the truth, although it was not by any means so acceptable as he could have wished.

Between nine and ten o'clock on the mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday last week, the river Mersey presented a sight which cannot be equalled in the world. On each of those two days nearly five hundred ships of all sizes crowded the river, bound for various ports in every part of the globe.—*Liverpool Mail*.

RIVER STEAMERS.—At recent meetings held by the inhabitants of Hertford, resolutions were passed recommending the carrying out a plan of steam communication with the metropolis on the river Lea. It is proposed to build small steamers suitable for canal navigation and traffic.—*Times*.

THE HALF CENTURY: ITS HISTORY, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

"History may be defined as the biography of nations."—Dr. Arnold.

PROEM.

WE have reached the meridian of the nineteenth century. It is time, therefore, that we review its course, and estimate its character. Its several epochs have already and frequently been made the subject of survey and reflection—now the entire period invites and demands thoughtful retrospect. The progress of events, it is true, as little accommodates itself to as it is determined by our artificial chronologies. As "the horologe of nature has no bell on which to strike the entrance and the exit of its periods," so are human affairs very independent of almanacks. The cycles of civilization do not correspond with the great celestial circles—nor do the stages of a nation's career lie parallel with the lesser of the planetary revolutions. Yet is it customary and useful to pursue the researches and speculations suggested by the recurrence of natural eras.

To say that the interval now completed is eventful beyond any that have preceded it, is scarcely more, perhaps, than has been said by the men of every similar lapse of time. "Oh century but half elapsed," exclaims Jules Janin, "yet reckoning the events of a thousand years!" Contemporaneous judgment is seldom just. The actors or immediate spectators of events are too excited by not to exaggerate them. But with this caution, we may nevertheless challenge for the times which have just passed over us, comparison with any former, within the history of our country or of modern Europe, for interest and influence. Other ages have witnessed events of as striking and important character—as, for example, those of the Crusades, or of the Reformation—but not such a combination, or consentaneous action, of all the social forces—of individual character and of public opinion, the vicissitudes of war and the victories of peace. An ancient and powerful dynasty suddenly overturned—a republic rising on its ruins, repelling its foes, changing into a mighty military despotism—that, again, shattered by a league of outraged nationalities; led on by monarchs who, from the assailants of liberty, had involuntarily come to be its unworthy and insincere defenders—the gigantic efforts of one people, in particular, successively, in both of those opposite relations—the rapid development of latent powers under the genial influence of general peace; the augmentation of wealth, the spread of education, the heightened lustre of our literature, the achievements of science and art, the energy of re-awakened religion, the triumphs of philanthropy—the growth of colonies—the emancipation of conscience from the heaviest and most galling of its fetters, the large concession of political power to popular claims, and the legislative recognition of the natural principles of commercial intercourse—the continued prosecution of these great achievements to their ultimatum, yet in the future—the sudden confusion of all calculations, and the precipitation of results the most hoped for and the most dreaded, by the bursting forth anew of that volcano which sixty years before had rained on the surrounding nations the heated, quickened seeds of hasty change, and now with even wider range—these are the varied phenomena of the region on which we can now look back: to arrange and theorize upon them may be a presumptuous, but cannot be an ill-timed nor an unattractive task.

An additional, though somewhat melancholy, appropriateness is given to our undertaking, by the rapidity with which the celebrities of the period I propose to review are passing away from us. The patriarchs of the poetry and criticism of the nineteenth century have sunk under the weight of reverend years. Jeffrey and Sidney Smith, Southey and Wordsworth—those brilliant lights that sat like tongues of flame on Arthur's Seat, or shone with a milder lustre over Windermere—have gone out one by one. The grey masters of the senate and the forum—the foremost wrestlers in the great struggle of parties which seems now to have paused—have fallen, almost side by side, under the hand of a common conqueror, and within our sight. Grey, Melbourne, O'Connell, Peel—they who had grown into manhood, and given prominence of future eminence, while the century was yet in its adolescence—are now no more; and invite us from their vacated seats to inform ourselves of their career, and forecast the decision of posterity upon the part they played. Still more recently, an old man, an exile and an ex-monarch, has closed among us a life, the remarkable changes of which were nearly identical with the decades of this history—forced by one revolution to become a wanderer, restored by another to the vast possessions of his princely fathers, elevated by a third to the proud position of an elected king, and scared by a fourth into seeking a final refuge on a foreign but ever hospitable shore. These individual lives, running, like so many coloured threads, through our record, may impart to it that personal interest and dramatic unity which, otherwise, extended and uneven, it might lack, however imposing its successive scenes.

To the seniors of this generation, who have witnessed the events and participated in the processes I am about to attempt to review, such a resumé may be neither uninteresting nor unnecessary. They may be glad to have recalled to their recollection, and re-arranged for their contemplation, those prominent occurrences and less noticeable transitions through which they have lived. Often I have listened with delight to the reminiscences of honoured elders of the times when radical reform was a proscribed sentiment, when the progress of Dissent provoked attempts to revive persecuting enactments as well as excited the virulent hostility of favoured sectaries, when the repeal of test acts was deemed the culmination of religious liberty, and attempts to educate the people were denounced as ridiculous and treasonable. Such pleasant and instructive "confidences"—far more impressive and animating than the best of printed histories—have also suggested to me, that to those before whose seniority I uncover, an epitome of these times would be no unacceptable offering; while to those who have yet few and imperfect recollections—whose instructors have carefully informed them of the days of Pericles and Cicero, but left those of Pitt and Canning a great anachronism—whose faces are to the future—whose hearts beat with impatience for action, and are flushed with hope unchastened by experience—it would be of service to show the precise relations of the recent past to the present and proximate times—to point out the sources of the elements now chiefly operative for good or ill; the antecedents of the men who occupy the high places of the nation; what has been accomplished by those whose names already echo as from posterity, and what may be expected of those who "stand upon the forehead of the age."

I aim, in the spirit of the sentence which surmounts this Introduction, to write—very briefly, of course—the inner "life of the nation" during this expiring half-century. "The life of a nation," continues the eminent writer and excellent man from whom I take the phrase, "is twofold, external and internal—its transactions with other peoples; and its own

physical, intellectual, and political progress: the latter has generally been neglected by history, and the former has consisted chiefly of wars." The last clause is, unhappily, emphatically true of our own times. Fifteen of the fifty years just passed, were consumed in almost unintermittent and furious war—and the subsequent thirty-five are not entitled to be styled, as they often and vauntingly are, a "period of profound and uninterrupted peace;" on the shores of the Mediterranean, in the Chinese seas, and among the Indian mountains, our ships and troops have destroyed or yielded up lives as valuable as those which were wasted in the peninsula or on the continent. To those scenes, Alison's powerful but partisan pen has given ample portraiture. Russell's unsatisfying annals have been "brought down" to within a few years. Smollett's "continuation of Hume" has been continued to the reign of Victoria. Miss Martineau's very admirable "History of England since the Peace" has scarcely a fault, except that its bulk and expensiveness prevent its general accessibility. Other popular histories run over the same region, with a curtness that justifies the present endeavour. The writer's purpose, then, is to furnish, however imperfectly, a history of opinions, rather than of events; a retrospect of political and social progress;—to use occurrences as bones upon which to clothe a theory of national life—deal with wars chiefly as to their causes and results—enter the camp only when a treaty is negotiating—and subordinate even the narration of legislative proceedings to the exhibition of what the people felt and did. From the commencement of the century to the restoration of peace in 1815—thence to the enactment of the Reform Act—and thence to the present time—will form the natural divisions of the narrative.

PERIOD THE FIRST.—1800 TO 1815.

CHAPTER I.

Aspect of the World to the dawning Century—Events consequent on the French Revolution—Bonaparte's Italian victories—the Treaty of Campoformio—Invasion of Egypt—Bonaparte First Consul—State of Parties and the People in England—Rebellion in Ireland—Overthrow of Tipu Sultan.

"WE are standing," said Lucien Bonaparte, on the eve of 1800, "amid the graves of old and beside the cradle of new institutions." There was more of truth in the sentence than in the majority of such rhetorical utterances. The dawn of the nineteenth century beheld the world in a state of distraction and disorder without a parallel since the Roman empire fell to pieces. Not one of the old powers of Europe was undisturbed—even the ancient immobility of Asia was broken up, and the birthplace of civilization invaded by the ambition and defended for the interests of northern rivals. The New World alone—happily separated by a wide expanse of waters from its parent states—was permitted to develop in peace those elements of greatness which it had begun to reveal; and even upon the islands that cluster at its side, descended the skirts of the storm. Washington had just quitted, at the summons of natural dissolution, the country in which he was justly revered as Father and Deliverer.

France—at first the occasion, now the chief agent of this world-tumult—was exchanging the liberties conferred by the Revolution, and retained amid the changes of government that rapidly succeeded, for subjection to the masterful will and aggrandisement by the guilty genius of the First Consul Bonaparte. To understand by what steps he had risen, in five or six years, from poverty and obscurity to this eminence of power and station—to comprehend, at the same time, the relative position of the nations—it is necessary that we briefly retrace the course of events consequent on the establishment of the French Republic [1792.]

Not content with repulsing from their frontiers the armies sent by Austria, Prussia, and Britain, to avenge and reinstate the Bourbons, the French threw themselves into the heart of the continent with a vigour and a valour alike surprising and discomfiting to the disciples of Marlborough and Turenne. As if military tactics had shared in the general revolutionizing, the soldiers of the Republic—chiefly youths, shoeless, illeclad, and but partially armed—pressed into the field, leaving in their rear strongly garrisoned towns, to be disarmed and occupied by the better provided divisions that might follow. Thus the Netherlands were subdued—Brussels, Treves, and Cologne, captured—and Holland converted into a republic, under the costly protection of France. Prussia was the first to withdraw from the anti-Gallican league, at the sacrifice of her possessions on this side the Rhine. Spain was next intimidated into peace and alliance. No sooner had the armies of the Republic under Jourdan and Moreau received a check, than it was more than compensated by the brilliant and rapid Italian victories of Bonaparte—brought into notice first by his important service in the reduction of Toulon, next by his suppression of the aristocratic insurrection in Paris. From the Alps to the Po—thence to Rome—and again to the very gates of Vienna—the Austrian forces were driven, their armies being completely destroyed in the course of one year. There the young conqueror dictated the treaty known as that of Campoformio [1797], by which several states of Italy, including part of the Papal territories, were recognised as the Cis-Alpine Republic; Venice basely surrendered to Austria—the first great crime of Napoleon's career; Genoa, Tuscany, Parma, and Sardinia, reduced to the condition of French dependencies, only Naples retaining its independence; the Netherlands formally ceded to France, and the Rhine acknowledged as her boundary. Geneva had voluntarily annexed itself to the greater Republic of France; and now the whole of Switzerland was compelled—though not till after the resistance of the democratic cantons had been quelled in bloodshed and suffering—to accept a constitution modelled on that of her imperious neighbour. Received, on his return from these military and diplomatic achievements, by the unbounded acclamations of all classes of the French people, Bonaparte reviewed the army that had been formed by the Directory—the then government—for the pretended purpose of invading England. Perceiving that her power was more vulnerable in the East—where it was about to be boldly assailed by Tipu Saib—and impelled by a romantic passion for oriental conquest, he revived a project of the Grand Monarque, and persuaded the Directory to undertake the subjugation of Egypt. Glad to be relieved of the presence of one whose popularity already threatened their own continuance in power, the Directory despatched him thither. The island of Malta had been previously wrested, as if to provide him with a convenient halting-place, from the Knights of Jerusalem. How he prospered in that enterprise of audacious ambition, need not here be described—its effect on European politics is more to our purpose. It served the British minister with an argument to induce Selim, the Sultan of Turkey, and Paul, the Emperor of Russia, to league with Austria and England [1799] against this "disturber of the peace of nations;" as Bonaparte was now colorably designated. Naples joined in the belligerent alliance, and was the first to suffer for her temerity, being quickly reduced

by the French, who had garrisoned all the chief places of Italy, and had deposed the Pope, he failing to complete the exactions promised. The Alps of Tyrol and the Grison, when covered with snow, were surmounted, to open a passage into Germany; and there the importance of the Czar's alliance was felt. The Russian forces, commanded by Suwaroff, enabled Austria to recover much that she had lost. Switzerland and Italy were again the scene and the object of contention. Rome was restored to the Pontificate—Pius the Seventh having been elected to the chair from which the last Pope of that style had been driven, to die in his exile. Massena was forced to entrench himself in Genoa, which beautiful and almost impregnable city was consequently subjected to a siege, the horrors of which have distinguished it as amongst the most sanguinary of sieges—and they should have a separate chapter in the history of war. Information of these disasters, and of the consequent unpopularity of the Directory, caused—in part, at least—Bonaparte's sudden and private return from his command in the East. Escaping the British fleet, which, under Nelson, had well nigh destroyed his own at the mouth of the Nile—with a good fortune that reminds one of the dexterous passage of his great prototype through the midst of Pompey's galleys—he arrived in Paris, to be hailed with applause stimulated by the recollection of his Italian, as well as the knowledge of his Egyptian, successes; and by a sort of universal, though unavowed, expectation that he would supersede the unequal Directory—guilty of incapacity and corruption. The Council of Elders anticipated his appearance by appointing him military commander of Paris. Accompanied by Moreau, Berthier, Murat, and others of his officers—Bernadotte and Jourdan persisting in fidelity to the Republic—he presented it to the Council, told them they had saved the country by that resolution; and then announced it in public amid the acclamations of the soldiers. The Directors he upbraided thus:—"What have you done with that France which I left to you prosperous and glorious? I left her at peace, and I find her at war; I left her triumphant, and I find nothing but spoliation and misery. What have you done with the hundred thousand Frenchmen whom I left behind, my companions in arms and in glory? They are no more." The power of the Directory was at an end—three out of the five resigned, and the two were virtually prisoners. The Council of Elders and of the Five Hundred were adjourned to St. Cloud. The sitting of the former body was entered on the morning of the 19th Brumaire [Nov. 10th, 1799] by Bonaparte, and a premonition given of the more stormy scene that was about to ensue in the Council of the Five Hundred—a scene that has become familiar as the companion picture to Cromwell's dissolution of the Long Parliament. A new constitution—last of the many drawn up by the ex-Abbé and ex-Director Sieyès, was quickly decided upon and promulgated. It conferred vast powers on the First Consul, and took away all direct representation from the people. Bonaparte being provisionally nominated, by a fragment of the Five Hundred, to the Consulate, appointed his colleagues, who chose the Senate, the Senate naming a body of one hundred called the Tribunal, and another of three hundred called a Legislature. Self-created, however, as were these authorities, they were sanctioned, when submitted to the people, by a majority of 3,011,007 to 1,562 votes—so willing was the versatile nation to accept a master.

The state of parties and of the people in our own country is less accurately known than the affairs we have just enumerated. The outburst of the storm found the reins of government in the vigorous hands of William Pitt, son of the greater Chatham. Seduced from among the most democratic of the Whigs, he sat alone on the seat of power, unsustained by the co-operation of a single man of more than mediocre talent, until the apostasy of Burke—if so harsh a term may be applied to the frenzied renunciation of his old principles and friends by that splendid genius. Opposite sat Fox, Sheridan, Erskine, Grey, and (for a while) Windham—masters in constitutional learning, parliamentary eloquence, and all the arts of popularity. These, and the party of which they were the leaders, hailed the Revolution, while they deplored the sanguinary scenes in which its enemies involved it, energetically denounced leaguings with the despots of Europe against the young Republic, and demanded the purification and enlargement of the representation; their parliamentary strength ranging from fifty to ninety-three votes, while the Ministry could at any time command two hundred and fifty to three hundred. Out-of-doors—represented in the House only by young Sir Francis Burdett—was the great democratic party, headed by the celebrated Horne Tooke, which had arisen so early as 1770, and adopted several organizations, the last of which was the famous London Corresponding Society. Demanding no less than universal suffrage and annual parliaments, they hailed with proportionate delight the triumphs of democracy, first in America and next in Europe, circulated by tens of thousands the replies to Burke's "Reflections" furnished by Mackintosh's brilliant "Vindiciæ Gallicæ," and Paine's masterpiece of common sense, "The Rights of Man." Intense, then, was their sorrow and indignation on finding their recreant associate resolute to employ all the powers of their country against France, and to crush themselves into silence. The latter was, indeed, his purpose—as though he would fill up the cup of his guilt with the blood of his companions—and with relentless cruelty was it prosecuted. Supported by the royal favour, and by an overwhelming majority, composed of the members for treasury boroughs, the nominees of courtly peers, and a mob of country gentlemen—while his opponents were weakened by the timidity of the middle classes, whom Burke had most effectually panic-stricken by his phantasms, though he could not inspire them with his patriotism—the Minister replied to every motion for discontinuing the war, or reforming Parliament, by ringing the division-bell; and to the immense gatherings and imposing memorials of the people, by instructing his tool, Sir John Scott (afterwards Lord Eldon), to use all the machinery of the law, and to enlist an infamous army of spies, for the destruction of their leaders. Thus were Palmer, Muir, Skirving, and Gerald—poor Gerald! young, gifted, and enthusiastic; the favourite pupil of that leviathan of learning, Dr. Parr—condemned by the pliant judicature of Scotland to transportation; Gerald dying in the convict-ship. The English reformers—Tooke, Hardy, Thelwall, and others—stood at the bar of the Old Bailey for nine days [Nov. 1794], but were happily acquitted by a courageous jury, to the exultation of the people. The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, spite of the stubbornest resistance of the few and faithful Whigs who still adhered to Fox—for the majority had followed Burke, under the Duke of Portland and Mr. Windham. The gaols were filled with political prisoners—clubs were shut up—public meetings were suppressed. The retirement and death of Burke—a spirit-broken man—occasioned a pause in those tremendous encounters between him and Fox, which rapt the gaze of England, and the mere record of which fills us with admiration and wonder; the burning philippics of the one, repelled by the crushing declamation of the other—the tirades of the demented genius, followed, while yet tingling the ear, by the majestic periods of his gigantic antagonist; half reluctant to strike so heavily an ancient friend, though inspired to his full height by his great theme—as ulminating clouds are imagined to meet and shatter on the heavenly

plains; or, as the Homeric heroes, when spear and sword fell broken to the ground like reeds, sent ponderous stones thundering through mid-air—while Sheridan and Windham rained their sharp and glistening satires from side to side. Fox, and most of his few remaining followers, disgusted with the despotism of the minister—or despairing of displacing him in power—seceded from the House on the contemptuous rejection of Mr. Grey's motion for a reform of the representation [May, 1797], and but rarely re-appeared during the next four years. They might almost have been forgiven had they despaired of their country, and conspired her deliverance by the perilous chances of an insurrection. The national debt had swelled from the eighty-eight millions of which it consisted at the commencement of the reign, to three hundred and ten millions, and was augmenting every session, by loans of eighteen millions. The annual taxation had risen since the same period, from about ten millions to twenty-eight or thirty millions. Poor-rates were increasing at the frightful speed of from fifty to sixty thousand a year. Some 120,000 sailors and marines were afloat; the yeomanry and volunteers numbered 30,000 men; and the militia, available in Ireland as well as Great Britain, and subject to frequent draftings into the regular army, was 85,000 strong. The Minister's simple method of meeting this enormous and, then, unparalleled expenditure, was the trebling of the assessed taxes; and when that failed, the imposition of an income tax. When the Bank of England found itself unable to meet the loans demanded, and at the same time continue cash payments to its note-holders, it was authorized to issue paper as a legal tender, and to allay the general panic by accommodating bankers and traders with a hundred thousand pounds of specie. Bad harvests, and consequent dearth of food, came to complete the calamities of an oppressed people. And withal, there was little of that success in war which might render them an imaginary compensation, and animate them to sustain their burdens by the excitation of national pride. Howe and Nelson had confirmed the cherished supremacy of Britain on the seas; but defeat had almost invariably disgraced and dispirited her forces by land. The Duke of York, with the generalship worthy of his family, led an army of British and Russian soldiers into a captivity from which they could only be redeemed by the surrender of prisoners taken on the other element, by commanders who owed not their commission to their birth. A large proportion of the sum raised from the English people were spent in hiring foreign despots to fight the French, which could bring no glory to those who paid, and only added to the empire it was intended to destroy: Austria received £3,200,000 for one campaign, and the Czar £112,000 a month for the eight months his forces were in the field. But neither disasters abroad nor distress at home, could bend the proud obstinacy of the Minister, nor disturb the blind confidence reposed in him by the timid and selfish middle classes—the landocracy revelling in a false and feverish prosperity; merchants and tradesmen corrupted by the distribution among them, through innumerable channels, of the treasures destined to be blown from the cannon's mouth, or to feed the men who were themselves to fatten the foreign soil on which they fell. William Pitt had surpassed his predecessors in political profligacy. Walpole bribed the Commons into servility—but Pitt corrupted two great classes of the nation into iniquitous oppression of the poor and of posterity.

Close at our side, rebellion and invasion were threatening. Ireland had been virtually in its own possession since the American war, when an army of volunteers was established. They had extorted from the Government such concessions to the Catholics as the repeal of penal laws; but a large amount of disaffection still existed, excited to fierce and sanguine activity by the example and promises of the French. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur O'Connor, and Wolf Tone, were at the head of an extensive conspiracy, to effect a rebellion and an affiliation with the Republic, whose rulers engaged to assist them with an army under Hoche. More than the proverbial indiscretion of their countrymen appears to have characterised the leaders of the United Irishmen. Delegates authorized to negotiate with the Directory are said to have boasted of their mission in public conveyances. Treacherous confederates divulged their secrets to the infamous agents of Government, and arrests anticipated insurrection. Fitzgerald killed one of his captors, and received a mortal wound himself. Wolf Tone was taken in a French ship, and committed suicide to avoid hanging. O'Connor was banished. In lieu of Hoche and his "irresistible army," said to have been promised by Carnot, the French Minister of War, some thousand men were landed when the leaders of the 300,000 that were to have received them had been cut off. Thus terminated a project which, while it involved its promoters in ruin, disgraced the instruments of its suppression by their baseness and cruelty.

But from the East came tidings of decisive victory and fresh conquests. The negotiations of Tipu Sultan with the French, with the Nizam of the Deccan, and with the Affghan tribes, for the expulsion of the English from the Indian continent, came to the ears of the Earl of Mornington, who then ably governed at Calcutta. The Sultan's Mysore territory was then invaded, a great battle fought, and Seringapatam, his capital, taken by storm—himself, with true Oriental bravery, falling at its gates, sword in hand; crushed only by the ruins of his throne and of his race. His dominions were, of course, annexed—that huge promontory which runs down into the Indian Ocean, with its valuable seacoast, was thereby gained to the possessors of Hindostan. Thus did we make every hostile movement—every rumour, even, of belligerent alliance—a pretext for new aggressions, as well as a reason for armed vigilance—carrying out in India the policy for which we outlawed Napoleon in Europe—and schooling his future conqueror in a war as glaringly ambitious as that of Italy; for it was Wellington—then a colonel, but brother to the Governor—who was virtually the new hero of our Indian wars.

CHAPTER II.

The First Consul's Proffer of Peace—its Rejection by Great Britain—the Debate that ensued thereon—Vigorous Resumption of the War—Victories of Hohenlinden and Marengo—Defection of Russia from the Allies—Treaties of Luneville and Amiens—the Legislative Union of Ireland with Great Britain.

BONAPARTE had no sooner seated himself on the Consular throne—for such, indeed, he had made his curule chair; installing himself in the Tuilleries with great pomp—than he addressed to the King of Great Britain a letter, written with his own hand—as though to flout the etiquette of courts, and invite the monarch to be a man—urging the restoration of peace for the mutual benefit of their respective nations. "The war which has ravaged for eight years the four quarters of the globe, is it," he asks, "to be eternal?" "France and England may," he concludes, "by the abuse of their strength, still, for a time, to the misfortune of nations, retard the period of their exhaustion; but I will venture to say, the fate of all civilized nations is attached to the termination of a war which involves the whole world."

W. W.

(To be continued).

LAW, POLICE, ASSIZE, &c.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, James Darville, the labourer who killed his wife near Harrow by striking her on the head with a scythe, was tried for the homicide. The couple had been drinking; they quarrelled, and Darville hit the woman with the scythe; bramble was twisted round the blade of the instrument, but this guard seems to have slipped aside when the blow was struck. The man appeared very sorry when he saw the effect of the fatal blow. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. — On Thursday, John Gould was tried for the manslaughter of a child named Towers. The evidence showed that it was a homicide by misadventure. Gould, an old soldier, decorated with two medals, is tollman in the Vauxhall Bridge-road; a window of the toll-house overlooks a lane, apparently little frequented; Gould had been washing a basin with boiling water, and he emptied it out of the window, having no reason to believe at that time that any one was passing. Unfortunately, two children had wandered thither; the scalding water fell upon Towers, and eventually caused his death. Gould offered all the reparation in his power to the parents. Officers in the army gave him an excellent character. He was at once acquitted and discharged. — Howard Augustine Styles pleaded guilty to a charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for £300. He deposited it at the London and County Bank, and got credit on the strength of it. Yesterday he was sentenced to be transported for life. — Crosby, the clever rogue who swindled people in the guise of "Captain Crosby, R.N.," pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. — On Friday, William Edward Eike, convicted of stealing a debenture for £2,000 from the South-western Railway Company, was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

CONSEQUENCE OF POLICE SEVERITY.—Two middle-aged men were accused of attempting to commit a robbery in Holborn. They broke the window of a jeweller's shop, and had their hands on the property when they were seized. They made no attempt to run away, but confessed their guilt. They were starving, they said; they were resolved not to go to the workhouse, and attempted the robbery that they might be transported. One of them, John Deed, said he had, until lately, got a living for himself and family by selling goods on a truck, in the New Cut, Lambeth, but the police had driven him away, and his family were reduced to the greatest distress. [The police have been very busy of late in clearing the New Cut of itinerant dealers.] The candidates for transportation were committed for trial.

BURGLARY DISCOVERED BY A CAT.—At the Thames Police Office, on Wednesday, John Murphy was charged with being in the Hutchison's Arms public-house, Devonport-street, with intent to commit a felony. The curious point in the case was the discovery of the rogue by a cat. Murphy was supposed to have left the tap-room late at night; the cat was noticed to be uneasy—rushing at the fire-place, mewing, purring, and exhibiting anger. This induced the publican to look up the chimney; whence he succeeded in drawing down Murphy by the heels. A candle and lucifer-matches were found upon him. It would seem that, in other cases, the prisoner had robbed public-houses by concealing himself in the chimney at night. He was sent to prison for three months for his concealment at the Hutchison's Arms.

MAL-PRACTICES OF CABMEN.—One of the practices of cabmen is to shun fares for a short distance, as giving them less opportunity for extortion. Alderman Gibbs has administered a warning to them on the point. Mr. Nicholls, of Bethlehem Hospital, landed from a steamer at London-bridge, and got into an empty cab. John Smith, the driver, refused to take Mr. Nicholls to Bethlehem Hospital for less than half-a-crown—the proper fare being, at most, sixteen pence; and he was very reluctant to show his badge. Two summonses having been treated with neglect by John Smith, he was eventually taken into custody and produced at the Mansion-house. There he attempted to escape by coining a number of lies. Alderman Gibbs fined him forty shillings, with a month's imprisonment in default of payment.

MELANCHOLY CASE.—Last week, at the Old Bailey, a boy, aged 16, was transported for seven years. He had been convicted only a short time ago, and appears to have been a clever pickpocket at six years of age. His own mother has lately been in the habit of letting him out to a gang of thieves, male and female, at half a guinea per day—his mother taking the money before she allowed him to go out, and his employers taking whatever he stole.

ON MONDAY last, Mr. Roger Barrow, of the Grove, Appletrethwaite, now in his ninetieth year, reaped twelve battocks with an alacrity and vigour that might have done credit to a young man. May this hearty old reaper continue to keep the Scytheman at bay! — *Westmoreland Gazette.*

HONORARY DEGREE.—The Senatus of Amherst College, New England, has conferred the degree of "Doctor in Divinity" upon the Rev. Joseph Brown, Dalkeith.

An experimental trial of a light locomotive, less costly than those now employed, consuming less fuel, and wearing out the road less, is now being made on the Liverpool and Southport branch railway.

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

COURT.—Lord John Russell arrived at Balmoral on Wednesday. The dinner party, that day, included his lordship, and Sir E. Landseer, who has just had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. Summonses have been issued to the ministers and officers of state to attend a Privy Council, to be held by the Queen at Balmoral, yesterday, the 24th of September. The summonses were sent from the Privy Council Office. The Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, was to preach before the Queen on Sunday last, in the parish church of Crathie. On their return it is expected that the royal family will stay a day or two at Holyrood Palace, but it is uncertain whether there will be a reception.

The Queen of England will soon receive an extraordinary present from Posen, as a token of gratitude for the protection she has granted to the fugitive Poles. It is the skin of a wether which has been bred by Count Ignaz Lipskr, who is famous for his breed of sheep. The precious skin of this wether, Consul L., is contained in a box, inscribed with its genealogy, from the year 1825 to the present time. — *Köln Zeitung.*

Lord William Clinton, who had only been a short time attached to the British mission at Athens, having imprudently started on a tour in the interior during the very great heats, returned thither dangerously ill. In forty-eight hours he was a corpse, notwithstanding every attention was paid to him. His lordship was the fourth son of the Duke of Newcastle, and was born on the 13th January, 1815.

BARON BRUNOW, the Russian Minister, has returned to London from St. Petersburg. He had only reached the Russian capital a few days when he received the news of the death of Mademoiselle Olga de Lechner, his stepdaughter: through the consideration of the Emperor of Russia, he was allowed to depart on his return to England much sooner than originally intended.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India.

THE MEMBER FOR TAMWORTH.—Sir Robert Peel has just returned from Bern, after winding up his affairs in Switzerland, consequent on resigning his appointment as principal Secretary of the British Legation to the Swiss Confederation. Lady Peel, accompanied by Capt. William Peel, R.N., and Miss Peel, left Jersey a few days ago for a tour in France.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It is understood that Sir Denis Le Marchant will succeed the late Mr. Ley as Clerk of the House of Commons on a reduced salary of £2,000 per annum. Mr. Booth, the Examiner of Recognizances and Counsel to the Speaker, is likely to succeed Sir Denis Le Marchant as legal secretary of the Board of Trade. Mr. Booth's office will be abolished.

We regret to hear that the Bishop of London, who is absent on the Continent, has been for some time suffering under great indisposition, occasioned, in a great measure, by the anxiety of mind to which he has been subjected by late events in the Church. — *Church and State Gazette.*

THE BOURBONS AT CLAREMONT.—The ex-Queen Marie Amélie has now with her thirteen of her grand-children: they are—The Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres (d'Orléans), the Comte d'Eu, the Duc d'Alençon and the Princess Marie (Nemours), the Princess Françoise, and the Duc de Penthièvre (Joinville), the Prince de Condé (d'Aumale), the Princes Philippe and Auguste, the Princesses Clothilde and Amélie (Saxe Cobourg), and the Prince Philippe (Wurtemberg). "Authentic statements," it is said, will shortly be made public, "entirely acquitting the late Louis Philippe of having counselled the adoption of the ordinances which occasioned the dethronement of Charles X. in 1830."

ANOTHER FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—On Saturday morning, between one and two, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Drasen, a linendraper in Queen-street, nearly facing the back entrance to the Gravesend Market-place. A number of watermen who had remained in the Town Arms Tavern, where they had been commemorating a rowing match for a prize, turned out to assist in extinguishing the flames, which, with their help, were very quickly got under. Mr. Drasen's house, however, was completely destroyed, and the two adjacent houses were considerably damaged. It was a most providential thing that assistance was so promptly rendered, or the destruction of property might have been very considerable, since the entire side of the street is formed of wooden houses. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some fireworks, which, on the night in question, were exhibited for the entertainment of the watermen, and were thrown up and down the street in all directions.

LONDON PENNY SAVINGS-BANK.—The managers have published the following results of the experimental Savings Bank in London, which was opened in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, on the 30th of January last, up to the 9th inst.: Deposits, 49,516; depositors, 7,853; amount of receipts, £2,017.

The *Cincinnati Gazette* gives an account of the thigh-bone of a human being having been found containing six times the number of cubic inches that the thigh-bone of a man in these degenerate days can furnish! Also a human collar-bone and other relics to match. Physicians say that the person to whom they belonged must have been thirteen feet high.

NOVEL MEETING OF THIEVES.

On Friday night, upwards of forty-five juvenile offenders, most of whom had been previously convicted of theft, were convened by the policemen from the different corners of Aberdeen, and treated to a supper of coffee and biscuit, in the Bailie Court-room; principally, we believe, for the purpose of ascertaining the peculiar circumstances connected with the case of each, and of remedying, by advice and encouragement, their unenviable position. The entertainment was provided by Captain and Mrs. Barclay; and if we may judge from the speed with which the "good things" set before them disappeared, was highly relished by the sharp-eyed youngsters. Sheriff Watson, Bailie Sim, and the Dean of Guild, were sitting in the magistrate's bench, and they also, along with the others, partook of the victuals. Having finished the repast, the worthy Sheriff affectionately and familiarly addressed them thus:—"What are we come here to-night for?" [cries of "To our supper."] "Were any of you here before?" [many cried "Yes."] "At your supper?" ["No."] "Were any of you before the magistrates before?" [some cried "Yes," and others "No."] The Sheriff then said, "But we don't talk of what we have been, but what we would like to be; some of us have been bad boys [cries of "Yes, yes," and one of them said, "There is no very much of us have been good"—laughter]. "Can you tell me the reason of that? It is nothing else than idleness and bad company; a little boy goes about idle and meets with another boy who has done mischief, and this boy leads him on to crime, until at last they are both landed in prison. Have ever any of you been at the Industrial School?" ["Yes, yes."] "Stand up all those who have been at the Industrial School." (About ten or twelve of them here stood up, and being asked which school they had been at, some answered, "Sugar-house Lane," others, "Guest-row.") The Sheriff proceeded, "We began these schools for the purpose of teaching boys like you. At every other school the master has a heavy 'tards' with two or three tails [one of them bawled out, 'The cat's tards'—laughter]—with which he thrashes the boys; but there is not so much thrashing in the School of Industry, and they get work and meat. I want you all to learn to write [several of them cried, 'I can write']—and then, when you come to be 14 or 15 years of age, instead of doing mischief you would very likely be put into good work, and then you would get a good character in place of a bad one, and the Sheriff would have nothing to do but to take tea with you. It's the greatest pain possible to the Sheriff to imprison you, but he cannot help himself." After explaining at some length the sort of discipline which transgressors are subjected to beyond the seas, and exhorting them to be "good boys," he asked them if they would come back another night and get tea and coffee. They cried, "Yes, yes;" and on being asked to stand up all who wished to come back again, they all stood up. "I suppose you were surprised," the Sheriff said, "when you got the invitation to-night; you did not know how you would be used ['No, no']. Are you pleased with the entertainment? [loud cries of 'Yes.'] We have some of the magistrates here, and the Provost would have been if he had been in town; and the next time we invite you to tea and coffee, we will see if we can do any good to you. We will invite you again in about a fortnight; but, if we see any of you doing mischief between this and that time, you will not get an invitation." He then wound up his address, by telling those whose names were not in the list, but who wished to be invited to the next entertainment, to remain behind the others. The meeting then dispersed in an orderly manner; and, considering the quality of the guests, was, with one or two exceptions, peaceably gone about. Two of the boys were, however, apprehended on a charge of theft, and having been tried at the Police Court next day, were found guilty, and sentenced each to 60 days' imprisonment. — *North of Scotland Gazette.*

BRIDGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The Academy of Sciences has at present under consideration a plan of a most extraordinary character, being neither more nor less than a suspension-bridge between France and England. M. Ferdinand Le-maitre proposes to establish an acrostic bridge between Calais and Dover. For this purpose he would construct strong abutments, to which the platform would be attached. At a distance of 100 yards from the coast, and at distances of every 100 yards across the Channel, he would sink four barges heavily laden, to which would be fixed a double iron chain of peculiar construction. A formidable apparatus of balloons of an elliptical form, and firmly secured, would support in the air the extremity of these chains, which would be strongly fastened to the abutments on the shore by other chains. Each section of 100 yards would cost about 300,000*fr.*, which would make 84 millions for the whole distance across. These chains, supported in the air at stated distances, would become the point of support of this fairy bridge, on which the inventor proposes to establish an atmospheric railway. This project has been developed at great length by the inventor.

ASTRONOMY FOR THE IRISH.—The *Annali dello Scienze Religiose*, edited by the new Irish primate, Dr. Cullen, reviewing (June, 1848) a work called *Anticopernico*, concurs with the author in repudiating Copernicus and Galileo, and affirming that the sun is but six feet in diameter! The Earth, on the contrary, is said to be six times larger than all the heavenly bodies put together—has no motion but on its own axis—and occupies the centre of the planetary system and all space. If Cullen and Co. make many converts, the motion of the world must be backwards!

LITERATURE.

Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography.
2 vols. London: Chapman and Hall.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

WE return to these volumes with the intention of briefly indicating the progress of the story, and making some considerable quotations, which we hope may induce our readers to betake themselves to the work itself; for we heartily desire a universal reading for so large-hearted and thoughtful a book—so profoundly interesting and profitable a study for the philanthropist, the social philosopher, and the Christian man.

Alton Locke had embraced Chartist principles as offering the only hope of social amelioration. In his association with Crossthwaite, from whom he learned them,—and who is presented as a type of the workman of average intelligence and moral elevation, having both the noble virtues and the characteristic faults of his order,—he received little that was adapted to solve his difficulties or comfort his spirit. The pent-up scepticism of years, which had deepened the darkness of his social position, at length burst forth;—under provocation received from his well-intentioned mother's suspicions and rebukes, he passionately avowed his disbelief in religion, and was solemnly ordered to leave his home immediately,—and left;—that home, that mother, were never seen again. He resorted to his friend the bookseller, Sandy Mackaye,—who henceforth occupies a very prominent place in the story. After "growing at him for quarrelling with his mother," he offered him a home, and the use of books, and refused to hear aught of the matter of payment. Very strengthening and enlarging was the culture which Alton received from this fine old Scot; with whom he definitively settled down, with the concurrence of the uncle who sent him to the tailor's. One day, having called on this uncle at his desire, Alton became acquainted with his cousin, then entered at Cambridge; and strolling off together, they visited the Dulwich Gallery:—an eventful day and eventful occurrence for Alton. There, seeing for the first time good pictures, his intensity and absorbedness of gaze brought him into conversation with a Dean of the Established Church, and his niece and daughter—the latter of whom, "beautiful, beautiful, beautiful, beyond all statue, picture, or poet's dream"—awoke in Alton's breast the consuming passion of his life. The development of this affection, and its utter disappointment, is enwoven with all his after history; is, in much, the root of his wisdom—and of his sorrow. Love taught him to make his first attempt at writing verse; the beauty herself—Lillian—was of course the subject. The effort did not please him; he sought some other theme; and, "after much casting about for subjects, 'Childe Harold' and the old missionary records contrived to celebrate a spiritual wedding in his brain, of which anomalous marriage came a proportionately anomalous offspring." This was in the shape of a poem on the conversion of the islands of the Pacific by "a pious sea-rover, with a crew of saints." This poem was read to Sandy Mackaye, who, in burning words, reproved him for seeking poetry in lands and scenes of which he knew nothing; and wisely urged on him, that "if God had meant him to write about Pacifics, he would have put him there." He pointed him to the poetry all around him; led him out into the foul and loathsome streets of St. Giles's by night, and bid him find poetry there. This wonderful chapter is emphatically the chapter of the book; and we now extract a scene which surpasses all others, in its singular beauty and never-to-be-forgotten impressiveness. It is, indeed, a very long quotation, but we would rather that all our own words about the book be recalled than that this scene be omitted:—

"Heh! Is there no the heaven above them there, and the hell beneath them? and God frowning, and the devil grinning? No poetry there! Is no the verra idea of the classic tragedy defined to be, man conquered by circumstance? Canna ye see it there? And the verra idea of the modern tragedy, man conquering circumstance? and I'll show ye that, too—in mony a garret where no eye but the gude God's enters, to see the patience, and the fortitude, and the self-sacrifice, and the love stronger than death, that's shining in the dark places o' the earth. Come wi' me and see."

"We went on through a back street or two, and then into a huge, miserable house, which, a hundred years ago, perhaps, had witnessed the luxury, and rung to the laughter of some one great fashionable family, alone there in their glory. Now, every room of it held its family, or its group of families—a phalanstery of all the fiends; its grand staircase, with the carved balustrades rotting and crumbling away piecemeal, converted into a common sewer for all its inmates. Up stair after stair we went, while wails of children, and curses of men, steamed out upon the hot stifling rush of air from every doorway, till, at the topmost story, we knocked at a garret door. We entered. Bare it was of furniture, comfortless, and freezing cold; but, with the exception of the plaster dropping from the roof, and the broken windows patched with rags and paper, there was a scrupulous neatness about the whole, which contrasted strangely with the filth and slovenliness outside. There was no bed in the room—no table. On a broken chair by the chimney sat a miserable old woman, fancying that she was warming her hands over embers which had long been cold, shaking her head, and muttering to her-

self with palsied lips about the guardian and the workhouse; while upon a few rags on the floor lay a girl, ugly, small-pox-marked, hollow-eyed, emaciated, her only bed-clothes the skirt of a large handsome new riding-habit, at which two other girls, wan and tawdry, were stitching busily, as they sat right and left of her on the floor. The old woman took no notice of us as we entered; but one of the girls looked up, and, with a pleased gesture of recognition, put her finger up to her lips, and whispered, 'Ellen's asleep.'

"I'm not asleep, dears," answered a faint, unearthly voice; 'I was only praying. Is that Mr. Mackaye?'

"Ay, my lassies; but ha' ye gotten na fire the night?'

"No," said one of them, bitterly, 'we've earned no fire to-night, by fair trade or foul either.'

"The sick girl tried to raise herself up and speak, but was stopped by a frightful fit of coughing and expectoration, as painful, apparently, to the sufferer as it was, I confess, disgusting even to me."

"I saw Mackaye slip something into the hand of one of the girls, and whisper, 'A half-hundred of coals; to which she replied with an eager look of gratitude that I never can forget, and hurried out. Then the sufferer, as if taking advantage of her absence, began to speak quickly and eagerly."

"Oh! Mr. Mackaye—dear, kind Mr. Mackaye—do speak to her; and do speak to poor Lizzy here! I'm not afraid to say it before her, because she's more gentle like, and hasn't learnt to say bad words yet—but do speak to them, and tell them not to go the bad way, like all the rest. Tell them it'll never prosper. I know it is want that drives them to it, as it drives all of us—but tell them it's best to starve and die honest girls, than to go about with the shame and the curse of God on their hearts, for the sake of keeping this poor, miserable, vile body together, a few short years more in this world o' sorrow. Do tell them, Mr. Mackaye."

"I'm thinking," said he, with the tears running down his old, withered face, 'ye'll mak a better preacher at that text than I shall, Ellen.'

"Oh, no, no; who am I to speak to them?—it's no merit o' mine, Mr. Mackaye, that the Lord's kept me pure through it all. I should have been just as bad as any of them, if the Lord had not kept me out of temptation in His great mercy, by making me the poor ill-favoured creature I am. From that time I was burnt when I was a child, and had the small pox afterwards, oh! how sinful I was, and repined and rebelled against the Lord! And now I see it was all his blessed mercy to keep me out of evil, pure and unspotted, for my dear Jesus, when he comes to take me to himself. I saw Him last night, Mr. Mackaye, as plain as I see you now, all in a flame of beautiful white fire, smiling at me so sweetly; and he showed me the wounds in his hands and his feet, and he said, 'Ellen, my own child, those that suffer with me here, they shall be glorified with me hereafter, for I'm coming very soon to take you home.'

"Sandy shook his head at all this with a strange expression of face, as if he sympathized and yet disagreed, respected and yet smiled at the shape which her religious ideas had assumed; and I remarked in the meantime, that the poor girl's neck and arm were all scarred and distorted, apparently from the effects of a burn."

"Ah," said Sandy at length, 'I tauld ye ye were the better preacher of the two; ye've mair comfort to gie Sandy than he has to gie the like o' ye. But how is the wound in your back the day?'

"Oh, it was wonderfully better! the doctor had come and given her such blessed ease with a great thick leather he had put under it, and then she did not feel the boards through so much. 'But, oh, Mr. Mackaye, I'm so afraid it will make me live longer to keep me away from my dear Saviour. And there's one thing, too, that's breaking my heart, and makes me long to die this very minute, even if I didn't go to Heaven at all, Mr. Mackaye.' (And she burst out crying, and between her sobs it came out, as well as I could gather, that her notion was, that her illness was the cause of keeping the girls in 'the bad way,' as she called it.) For Lizzy here, I did hope that she had repented of it, after all my talking to her, but since I've been so bad, and the girls have had to keep me most o' the time, she's gone out of nights just as bad as ever."

"Lizzy had hid her face in her hands the greater part of this speech. Now she looked up passionately, almost fiercely—

"Repent—I have repented—I repent it every hour—I hate myself, and hate all the world because of it; but I must—I must; I cannot see her starve, and cannot starve myself. When she first fell sick she kept on as long as she could, doing what she could, and then between us we only earned three shillings a-week, and then there was ever so much to take off for fire, and twopence for thread, and fivepence for candles; and then we were always getting fined, because they never gave us out the work till too late, on purpose; and then they lowered prices again; and now Ellen can't work at all, and there's four of us, with the old lady, to keep off two's work that couldn't keep themselves alone."

"Doesn't the parish allow the old lady anything?'

I ventured to ask.

"They used to allow half-a-crown for a bit; and the doctor ordered Ellen things from the parish, but it isn't half o' em she ever got; and when the meat came, it was half times not fit to eat, and when it was her stomach turned against it. If she was a lady she'd be coaxed up with all sorts of soups and jellies, and nice things, just the minute she fancied 'em, and lie on a water bed, instead of the bare floor—and so she ought; but where's the parish 'll do that? And the hospital wouldn't take her in, because she was incurable; and, besides, the old un wouldn't let her go—nor into the union neither. When she's in a good humour like, she'll sit by her by the hour, holding her hand and kissing of it, and nursing of it, for all the world like a doll. But she won't hear of the workhouse; so now, these last three weeks, they takes off all her pay, because they says she must go into the house, and not kill her daughter by keeping her out—as if they warn't a killing her themselves."

"No workhouse—no workhouse!" said the old woman, turning round suddenly, in a clear, lofty voice. "No workhouse, sir, for an officer's daughter."

And she relapsed into her stupor.

At that moment the other girl entered with the coals—but without staying to light the fire, ran up to Ellen with some trumpery dainty she had bought, and tried to persuade her to eat it.

"We have been telling Mr. Mackaye everything," said poor Lizzy.

"A pleasant story, isn't it? Oh! if that fine lady as we're making that riding-habit for would just spare only half the money that goes in dressing her up to ride in the park, to send us out to the colonies, wouldn't I be an honest girl there? May be an honest man's wife! Oh! my God! wouldn't I slave my fingers to the bone for him! wouldn't I mend my life then! I couldn't help it—it would be like getting into heaven out of hell. But now—we must—we must—I tell you. I shall go mad soon, I think, or take to drink. When I passed the gin-shop down there just now, I had to run like mad for fear I should go in—and if I once took to that—Now then to work again. Make up the fire, Mrs. Mackaye, please do."

And she sat down and began stitching frantically at the riding-habit, from which the other girl had hardly lifted her hands or eyes for a moment during our visit.

"We made a motion as if to go."

"God bless you," said Ellen; 'come again soon, dear Mr. Mackaye.'

"Good bye," said the elder girl; 'and good night to you. Night and day's all the same here—we must have this home by seven o'clock to-morrow morning. My lady's going to ride early they say, whoever she may be, and we must just sit up all night. It's often we haven't had our clothes off for a week together, from four in the morning till two the next morning sometimes—stitch, stitch, stitch.—Somebody's wrote a song about that—I'll learn to sing it—it 'll sound fitting-like up here.'

"Better sing hymns," said Ellen.

"Hymns for *****?" answered the other, and then burst out into that peculiar, wild, ringing, fiendish, laugh—has my reader never heard it?

"I pulled out the two or three shillings which I possessed, and tried to make the girls take them, for the sake of poor Ellen."

"No; you're a working man, and we won't feed on you—you'll want it some day—all the trade's going the same way as we, as fast as ever it can!"

"Sandy and I went down the stairs."

"Poetic element? Yon lassie, rejoicing in her disfigurement and not her beauty, like the nuns of Peterborough in auld time,—is there no poetry there? That poor lassie, dying on the bare boards and seeing her Saviour in her dreams, is there na poetry there, callant? That auld body owre the fire, wi' her "an officer's dochter," is there na poetry there? That ither, prostituting herself to buy food for her freen—is there na poetry there?—tragedy—

"With hues as when some mighty painter dips
His pen in dyes of earthquake and eclipse."

Ay, Shelley's gran'; always gran'; but Faet is grander—God and Satan are grander. All around ye, in every gin-shop and costermonger's cellar, are God and Satan at death grips; every garret is a hall Paradise Lost or Paradise Regained: and will ye think it beneath ye to be the People's Poet?'

We add no word: let this lesson make its own impression.

The character of Sandy Mackaye is admirably drawn; indeed it is the only complete character in the book. In spite of the disguise, no one can miss the likeness—evidently intended by the author—to Thomas Carlyle. Perhaps the author sought to blend something of Robert Burns with Carlyle—and to present a type of character which should be the result—but in that we think he has failed; yet, notwithstanding the sketchiness and travesty of the portrait, it is plain that the strong features, the characteristic qualities, have their original in Thomas Carlyle. And a very fine picture it is.

Alton's employer in the tailoring trade died—under his son, the work, hitherto done on the premises, was to be given out to be done at home. This is made the occasion of exposing the fearful suffering, the hopeless poverty and shame, which this practice creates, by handing over the workmen to Jews, middlemen, and sweaters; increasing their hours of labour, decreasing their wages, and reducing them to the most abject and terrible slavery. Crossthwaite and Alton refuse to work under such conditions, believing that not only for themselves, but for their brother workers, for honour and integrity, for "the Cause," they were solemnly bound to do so. This brings a deeper plunge into the agitations and operations of Chartism. Alton is heart and soul a Chartist. The trade system of the middle classes, the contract system of the Government itself, taught him to count foes in both. The despotism of capital—the exclusiveness of political institutions—these make Chartists.

Alton has employed himself in writing "Poetry for the People," and on Mackaye's advice, sets off for Cambridge, to obtain the aid of his cousin in publishing them. This journey is finely described. The meeting of the cousins is further signalized by Alton's discovery of the Dean and ladies formerly met in the Dulwich Gallery. Various circumstances, which we must not detail, bring him into their society, and the enjoyment of their hospitalities. The classes of our modern society are thus brought together; the merits of both are fully shown, the faults of both indicated. Alton learns that there are high virtues where he had not used to attribute them; and that his own class have follies and crimes which hinder the reconciliation of the rich and poor. He felt most powerfully the influence of the beautiful, fascinating, impressible Lillian; nourished his passion for her, to his own sorrow; for he saw her fall under the designs of his cold, worldly, intriguing cousin, and become his wife. The other lady, Eleanor, afterwards Lady Ellerton, was intellectual and noble hearted; a disciple of Carlyle, a friend of the cause of the workers, almost a Communist; full of fine sympathies and large thoughts. But

she is unfortunately so pictured by the author, as to be by no means an interesting person; and although we feel that we ought to admire her greatly, we often find ourselves turning in thought from the high, majestic, sovereign Eleanor, to the charming, light-hearted, sensuous beauty, Lillian. It is clear that the author intends to engage our supreme admiration for Eleanor, but he fails; and rather suggests a gentle condemnation of his own apparent aversion—absurd as it is peculiar—to a woman of Lillian's type. The love of Lillian brings the fall—the spiritual devotedness shown by Eleanor affects the redemption, of Alton Locke.

Circumstances, rather than convictions, led to Alton's more active association with the Chartists; and he lost the hesitation which intercourse with the great and wealthy had occasioned him. He attended public meetings, and being present at a riot, was apprehended, tried, and imprisoned. Through all the vicissitudes of his history an unknown hand contributed to the alleviation of his wants; he thought, hoped, it was Lillian's; it proved to be Eleanor's. Disappointed and sick at heart at finding Lillian lost to him for ever, the whirl and anguish of Alton's life occasioned him a brain fever. While this lasted he had wild dreams and fantastic visions, which had in them marvellous glimpses of truth, and clear, definite suggestions of the principles which alone could restore him to mental health and peace, and harmonize and bless society around him. One chapter contains the parables and symbolic visions of that dream-land; and appears to be the most carefully elaborated portion of the volume. But we confess to weariness with it; it seems to us an unnatural and unsatisfactory affair. It was not well to suspend the transition in Alton's history on a fever-dream, and to find the germs of the converting principles which are to reconcile and guide mankind in the phantasies of a brain fever distraught. It is an exceptional case; and for the purpose held in view an exceptional case does not serve: it cannot be representative, scarcely even suggestive. During his illness Alton was tended by Crosswaite and Lady Ellerton; the latter had become a widow by a sad and sudden loss of her husband, and had now "spent her whole fortune on the poor," and gone to live "somewhere in the east-end, among the needlewomen," working and sharing with them equally in all things. This will strike many as weak—a sudden, unaccountable, and unnecessary proceeding; but, albeit that the previous development of Eleanor's character scarcely prepares us for this occurrence, we acknowledge our sympathy both with the literary picture and the fact. Lady Eleanor, tending Alton during his recovery, becomes a priestess of a holy and reconciled humanity—proclaims to him the truths he had ignored, and shows the ends he impotently sought to attain without the truths which alone can realize them. With much beauty and persuasiveness she preaches to him the name of Jesus the Saviour, as "the great Reformer," as "the true demagogue—the champion of the poor; and yet as the true King, above and below all earthly rank; on whose will alone all real superiority of man to man, all the time-justified and time-honoured usages of the family, the society, the nation, stand, and shall stand for ever;" and she asks, with forcible truth—"when was there ever real union, co-operation, philanthropy, equality, brotherhood, among men, save in loyalty to Him—Jesus, who died upon the cross?" Her doctrine is unfolded with gentle passion earnestness, with reverence and awe; but we feel it to be vague and mystic, leaving a very unsatisfying and indefinite impression on the mind. It is on this concluding part that, in our former notice, we expressed a wish to make some brief remarks:—and we shall first quote a passage which contains the essential thought of all Eleanor's teachings of social reconciliation.

"Call it the church, the gospel, civilization, freedom, democracy, association, what you will—I shall call it by the name by which my Masterspoke of it—the name which includes all these, and more than these—the kingdom of God. . . . It is now ready, if we may judge by the signs of the times, once again to penetrate, to convert, to reorganize, the political and social life of England, perhaps of the world; to vindicate democracy as the will and gift of God. Take it for the ground of your rights. If, henceforth, you claim political enfranchisement, claim it not as mere men, who may be villains, savages, animals, slaves of their own prejudices and passions; but as members of Christ, children of God, inheritors of the kingdom of heaven, and therefore bound to realize it on earth. All other rights are mere mights—mere selfish demands to become tyrants in your turn. If you wish to justify your charter, do it on that ground. Claim your share in national life, only because the nation is a spiritual body, whose king is the Son of God; whose national character and powers are allotted to it by the Spirit of Christ. Claim universal suffrage, only on the ground of the universal redemption of mankind—the universal priesthood of Christians."

This is an attempt to realize Communism through the Church; to root all the institutions and authorities of society in the fact, that the nation is a spiritual body. Our objection to this theory is both religious and political. It is religious, —because the theory is untrue to the gospel idea of Christ's spiritual kingdom; regards a nation and

Church as identical; and, assuming that the fact of universal redemption constitutes the universally redeemed a church, seeks to realize the kingdom of God as an outward political institution. Our objection is also political,—because it practically denies the true root and end of political society, which is, equity: introduces relations of benevolence and spiritual duty, which lie beyond the bounds of State organizations; and, further, gives us instead of "a *jural* society" (as it has been called), which is involuntary and may be maintained by force—a religious society, which is voluntary and maintained by love. We of course admit, that when the classes of society are interpenetrated with Christian ideas, we shall have Christian institutions; and we are thankful for the aid the author gives us to the realization of them; but we cannot accept his principle and method as here developed. The tendency of the school to which the author belongs excites our interest and watchfulness. Starting with the Church idea—a church with a good deal of liberty and comprehension about it, having nothing, perhaps, more positive than a reigning Christ and two universal sacraments—they build all other ideas into this; it, and the relations thence arising, have universality and supremacy; the nation is the Church; and the clergy the only constituted authorities of society. If this latter particular does not enter into the view of this school, the language used is liable to such mistake; and the indefiniteness of the writers leaves room for guesses at their meaning. Great is the value of the service conferred by Maurice, Kingsley, and like men, on the Church and age, but with us the reception of their idea both of the Church and State is an impossibility. There are, however, deep and pregnant truths in the views advanced; and in the especial case now before us we take it to be something that the truth is broadly taught—that Communism is to be sought in the region of religion, and to be rooted in the regeneration ideas of Christianity.

There are other parts of this fine work to which we would gladly have called our readers' attention. With all its artistic faults, and the want of preparedness and natural growth in many scenes, it is a noble and effective production. We now can but wish it "God speed," in the work and cause for which it has such full-toned solemn voice—to "preach a holy war against the social abuses which are England's shame; and, first and foremost, against the fiend of competition." The author has closed with a song, which might be called Labour's *Marseillaise*, and which is singularly out of place in concluding a book of reconciliation. We prefer to conclude with these words:—"Freedom, Equality, and Brotherhood, are here. Realize them in thine own self, and so alone thou helpst to make them realities for all; not from without, from charters and republics, but from within, from the spirit working in each."

POOLE ELECTION.—Mr. Jas. Adam Gordon has retired, from a fear of dividing the Liberal interest: in his farewell address he declares his hope that "whoever wins the day, whether Free-trader or Protectionist, will keep his eye on the African Squadron and the vagaries of the Colonial Office." The nomination took place on Monday. The candidates were, Mr. Seymour (Free-trader), and Mr. Savage (Protectionist). We regret to say that the proceedings were marked by more than usual violence. The first half hour after the arrival of the candidates was spent in vociferations, so that by the time the sheriff appeared the most noisy of the parties were hoarse. The address of Mr. Ledgard, banker, in proposing Mr. Savage, was listened to very patiently, but the appearance of Mr. Parrot, to propose Mr. Seymour, simultaneously with the advent of a large banner exhibiting a painted savage guarding a large loaf, was the signal for the commencement of a row of the most discreditably nature to any "free and enlightened" body of electors. It began with the hooking down of the banner, which was quickly torn to ribands, and the flag-poles broken to pieces. A second flag shared a similar fate amidst the loud plaudits of the Protectionists on the hustings. Mr. Seymour's party having retaliated, a few fights ensued, in which hats were lost and heads were broken. The black loaves exhibited by the Blues were broken to pieces and flung at the speakers, and others on the platform. Then followed rotten eggs, stones, potatoes, and carrots in sufficient quantity to keep a poor family a week; and, lastly, after the countenances and attire of the leaders had been thoroughly smeared with eggs, some one let loose a great quantity of flour, and gave the carefully attired gentlemen the appearance of a family of millers. A great many suits must have been utterly spoiled, and several individuals received personal injury, though it was said Mr. Seymour's steward was the only one who was badly hurt—he, it was feared, had his ribs broken. The candidates having severally addressed the meeting, the show of hands was taken amidst the wildest confusion, and declared in favour of Mr. Seymour. The poll was fixed for the following day.

The grave-digger in St. Peter's churchyard at Carmarthen recently dug up the spinal column of a human body, all the bones of which had been strung together by a fibre of the root of a horse-chestnut running through the cavity formed by the decay of the spinal marrow.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE PLEASURES OF EDITORIAL LIFE.—We could wish gentry whose criticism expressed in the order "Stop my paper," no worse punishment than a week spent on the wheel of a newspaper. They would soon find the situation too hot for them. They would acquire some notion of severe drudgery of which they are in blissful ignorance. Multifarious particles of matter, each of them insufficient in itself, yet important in general combination, to be selected, analyzed, compressed to please a diversity of tastes, without offending any; reports to be stripped of their verbiage and transformed into a presentable shape; comments on topics, political, literary, commercial, esoteric as well as popular, to be obtained or prepared; paragraphs to be prepared on every imaginable subject, from a monstrous gooseberry to the revolution of an empire; correspondence to be licked into shape—for the *Bruti Decii* often require a great deal of correction: in a word, all the local events of the week, and all the striking incidents of the four quarters of the globe, i. e., its N.E.W.S., to be cooked on the gridiron of memory. All the time, too, a flood tide of "unavoidable matter" comes sweeping along, crumbling away plans, destroying arrangements, and making the heart sick with the ever-beginning never-ending toil. Talk of the hardships of "six upon four" on board ship!—certainly, it is disagreeable to lack beef when you abound in appetite, but it is nothing near so bad as the newspaper ill—a month's reading and writing to be got through in a week, and whole volumes of matter to be crammed in a few slender columns. Then there is the incidental harass of the editor's office—to have a train of thought cut in two by the unceremonious appearance of "the devil," and the imp's uncompromising cry of "copy!" and to be summoned from the editorial "den" to be overwhelmed by the patronage contained in the promised purchase of next week's paper, provided the letter, signed "A Constant Reader," is inserted therein. An efficacious wet blanket is thus thrown upon the unfortunate editor, and he is decomposed in the very throes of composition. No wonder that the editor can so seldom be seen—no wonder that his mind is sometimes bewildered as to which contributor and which class of readers he shall please, or rather displease—this being the almost inevitable result, should he show a preference to any. Such, ordinarily, is the provincial editor's toil; sick and well, inclined and disinclined, in joy and sadness, whether mauled in a controversy or annoyed by some critic who has discovered that there is an "e" turned up-side-down in the forty-fourth line of the fifth column of the eighth page. He must work in all seasons, and under all circumstances:—

"He never tires nor stops to rest,
But onward still he goes,"

except, indeed, to die; and then nine times out of ten he dies, poor man, in harness.—*Tail's Magazine*.

DR. PYE SMITH.—Pye Smith's intellectual qualities are strong and intense, but of somewhat narrow range, and without much brilliancy. He is acute, clear, logical, even to the extent of binding one in invincible chains by his arguments. His learning is prodigious. In looking at him, we have thought of Goldsmith's line—

"And still the wonder grew,
How one small head could carry all he knew."

With the ancient and modern language he is familiar—French, German, and Italian especially, amongst the latter. Every reader of the "Scripture Testimony" will remember that his knowledge of German is intimate and quite unusual; and it was possessed long before the study of this language became fashionable in England, or Germanic theology and criticism were admitted on friendly—some think too friendly—terms to "our hearts and homes." The doctor is a universalist in his power and acquisitions, yet he does not seem to care much for metaphysical studies, nor is he deemed very profound simply as a man of science, though he loves it, and sees its bearings on his grand study, theology. As a tutor, he is ever adding to the body, and yet more to the notes of his lectures, absorbing everything relating to the subject. He is exhaustive, rigidly scientific, and widely comprehensive in his systematic theology. His syllabus of theological lectures, if ever published, will be his best gift to the church. It will be a stupendous work, the result of extraordinary learning, always brought down to the most recent inquiries, and presented as a science. In lecturing, he is very discursive, too much matter crowding on the mind to allow a direct and simple unfolding of his subject. He sometimes starts off into the strangest digressions—now the most abstruse, and again the most absurdly familiar. His biblical criticism is invaluable, very original, and suggestive. There is much light derivable from his expositions, and the depth and fulness of his teachings secure to him reverence and love of the most extraordinary kind from his pupils. Never did professor gain the hearts of his students more completely than Dr. Smith has done. They always loved him, and continue to love him. His disposition has much to do with this: for he is not merely amiable, but most lovingly tender. If he unintentionally wound any one, the discovery fills him with anguish. His kindness is extraordinary, but no one dare refer to it; for if ever man "did good by stealth, and blushed to find it fame," it is Dr. Pye Smith. He is easily imposed on, from his boundless faith in man. He is charity in person, for he "believeth all things," and is ever ready to interpret favourably, even the most difficultly solvable eccentricities and inconsistencies of all men. We speak with reverence when we say, you will find his portrait in the fif-

teenth psalm. He is hard of belief of all ill in men, his belief of human depravity notwithstanding. He would "not tread on a worm or hurt a fly," and yet even he has not been allowed to walk through the world without some experience of an irritating kind, and to such a mind—warm, quick, and sensitive—this experience must have been inexpressibly distressing. He is well named John. His students used to call him "the blessed doctor." One of them, a dear friend of ours, now labouring in the ministry in an English city, says, in a letter of recent date, "Dr. Pye Smith is the humblest and least self-conscious man I ever saw in this world."—*Hogg's Instructor*.

PENNY POSTAGE AND STEEL PENS.—The steel pen, sold at the rate of a penny a dozen, is the creation, in a considerable degree, of the penny postage stamp; as the penny postage stamp was a representative, if not a creation, of the new educational power. Without the steel pen, it may reasonably be doubted whether there were mechanical means within the reach of the great bulk of the population for writing the three hundred and thirty-seven millions of letters that now annually pass through the Post Office.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

THE FATE OF WEALTH.—As you sit, surrounded by respect and affection; happy, honoured, and flattered in your old age; your foibles gently indulged; your least words kindly cherished; your garrulous old stories received for the hundredth time with dutiful forbearance, and never-failing hypocritical smiles; the women of your house constant in their flatteries; the young men hushed and attentive when you begin to speak; the servants awe-stricken; the tenants cap in hand, and ready to work in place of your worship's horses when your honour takes a drive—it has often struck you, O thoughtful Dives! that this respect, and these glories, are for the main part transferred, with your fee simple, to your successor—that the servants will bow, and the tenants shout, for your son as for you; that the butler will fetch him the wine (improved by a little keeping) that's now in your cellar; and that, when your night is come, and the light of your life is gone down, as sure as the morning rises after you and without you, the sun of prosperity and flattery shines on your heir. Men come and bask in the halo of consols and acres that beams round about him; the reverence is transferred with the estate; of which, with all its advantages, pleasures, respect, and good-will, he, in turn, becomes the life-tenant. How long do you wish or expect that your people will regret you? How much time does a man devote to grief before he begins to enjoy? A great man must keep his heir at his feast, like a *memento mori*. If he holds very much by life, the presence of the other must be a constant sting and warning. "Make ready to go," says the successor to your honour; "I am waiting; and I could hold it as well as you."—*Pendennis*.

INDIAN WOMEN.—Standing at the window one summer's afternoon, our attention was suddenly fixed by three singular figures approaching the house. More than one member of our household had never yet seen an Indian, and, unaware that any were in the neighbourhood, a second glance was necessary to convince us that these visitors must belong to the red race, whom we had long been so anxious to see. They came slowly towards the door, walking singly and silently, wrapped in blankets, bareheaded and barefooted. Without knocking or speaking, they entered the house with a noiseless step, and stood silently near the open door. We gave them a friendly greeting; and they proved to be women of the Oneida tribe, belonging to a family who had encamped in the woods the day before, with the purpose of selling their baskets in the village. Meek in countenance, with delicate forms and low voices, they had far more of the peculiarities of the red race about them than one would look for in a tribe long accustomed to intercourse with the whites, and a portion of whom have become more than half civilized. Only one of the three could speak English, and she seemed to do so with effort and reluctance. They were dressed in gowns of blue calico, rudely cut, coarsely stitched together, and so short as to show their broad-cloth leggings worked with beads. Their heads were entirely bare, their straight black hair hanging loose about their shoulders, and, although it was midsummer at the time, they were closely wrapped in coarse white blankets. We asked their names. "Wallee"—"Awa"—"Cootlee"—was the answer. Of what tribe? "Oneida," was the reply, in a voice low and melancholy as the note of the whip-poor-will, giving the soft Italian sound to the vowels, and four syllables to the word. They were delicately made, of the usual height of American women, and their features were good, without being pretty. About their necks, arms, and ankles, they wore strings of cheap ornaments, pewter medals, and coarse glass beads, with the addition of a few scraps of tin, the refuse of some tin-shop passed on their way. One, the grandmother, was a Christian; the other two were Pagans. There was something startling and very painful in hearing these poor creatures within our own community, and under our own roof, declaring themselves heathens! They paid very little attention to the objects about them, until the youngest of the three observed a small Chinese basket on a table near her. She rose silently, took the basket in her hand, examined it carefully, made a single exclamation of pleasure, and then exchanged a few words with her companions in their wild but musical tongue. They all seemed struck with this specimen of Chinese ingenuity. They asked, as usual, for bread and cold meat; and

a supply was cheerfully given them, with the addition of some cake, about which they appeared to care very little. In the meantime, a messenger had been sent to one of the shops of the village, where toys and knicknacks for children were sold; and he returned with a handful of copper rings and brooches, pewter medals, and bits of bright ribands, which were presented to our guests. The simple creatures looked much gratified, as well as surprised, although their thanks were brief, and they still kept up the true Indian etiquette of mastering all emotion. They were, indeed, very silent and unwilling to talk, so that it was not easy to gather much information from them; but their whole appearance was so much more Indian than we had been prepared for, while their manners were so gentle and womanly, so free from anything coarse or rude in the midst of their untutored ignorance, that we were much pleased with the visit.—*Miss Cooper's Rural Hours*.

OPENING OF THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, COCKERMOUTH, CUMBERLAND.—The commodious and handsome place of worship recently erected at Cockermouth, by the Congregational church in that town, was publicly dedicated to the worship of God, on Wednesday, September 11th. The doors were opened for morning service shortly after 10 a.m.; and the congregation having gathered, the services were begun by the Rev. D. Rowe, of Carlisle, giving out a portion of the 100th psalm. This having been sung, the Rev. P. H. Davison, the esteemed pastor of the church, read 2 Chron. vi., and offered up a most appropriate and impressive prayer. The 132nd psalm was then sung; after which, the Rev. Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., ascended the pulpit, and preached with his accustomed eloquence, from Isaiah xii. 27, 28. The Rev. W. Young, of Wigton, concluded with prayer and the Benediction. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon about 800 or 900 persons sat down in succession to tea in the old chapel. Thirty ladies, belonging to the congregation, had provided tables gratuitously. The arrangements were conducted in a most admirable manner, and gave unqualified satisfaction. At half-past 6, the evening service commenced. Long before the hour the chapel was crowded to excess. The Rev. P. H. Davison gave out a hymn, and after it had been sung, the Rev. W. Harris, of Workington, read the liind of Isaiah, and offered prayer. The xciiid Psalm was then sung; after which the Rev. Dr. Raffles preached a most solemn and powerful sermon from Psalm xcv. 7, 8. The services were concluded by prayer presented by the Rev. Doctor. Thus terminated the first day of these solemn and interesting services. Besides the Rev. Dr. Raffles and the Rev. P. H. Davison, we noticed the following ministers present:—Rev. Messrs. Walters, Baptist, Preston; Davidson, Independent, Keswick; Rowe, Independent, Carlisle; Keene, Wesleyan Association, Whitehaven; Young, Independent, Wigton; Kirkbride, Baptist, Maryport; Gordon, Scotch Church, Workington; Harris, Independent, Workington; Harvey, Scotch Church, Maryport. The total amount collected in the morning and evening services was £51 4s. The tea yielded about £40. The day was one of intense interest throughout the county. The chapel-committee had arranged with the railway companies to accommodate the public at very reduced fares from Carlisle, Wigton, Whitehaven, Maryport, Workington, &c. Numbers availed themselves of the advantages thus offered, and it is estimated that Cockermouth received a temporary accession to its population of not less than 1500 or 1600. On Sunday, the 15th, the opening services were continued. The pulpit was occupied during the day by the Rev. W. Walters, of Preston. In the morning he preached from John xvii. 16; and in the evening from James iv. 14. Both sermons were characterised by large grasp of thought, felicity of illustration, earnest appeal. Rarely have we listened to one who embodies in his preaching more of the best elements of an earnest ministry. The attendance was very great, and the audiences were hushed into breathless stillness during the preacher's discourses. It was eloquence that reached the soul, and brought the mind at once to Christ. Fruit of his labours has already appeared—may it multiply yet more abundantly! The chapel is one of the most elegant structures it has been our privilege to see. The plan was furnished by Mr. Charles Eaglesfield, of Maryport. The style is perpendicular Gothic. The exterior dimensions are 74 feet by 44. It is built of white sand-stone. The interior fittings correspond with the style of architecture. The east and west walls have five long lancet windows each, and the south gable wall a beautiful Gothic window, partly filled with stained glass. Across the north end is a gallery, containing the organ and seats for 200 children. There is a gallery also at the opposite end, in the centre of which is a time-piece. This, and the seats in the area, accommodate about 500 sitters, the chapel being in all seated for about 700. It is warmed by a hot-water apparatus, with perforated ventilators along the aisles. It is adapted to ventilate the chapel in warm weather by admitting cold air. This apparatus, constructed by Mr. John Banks, ironmonger, of Cockermouth, is well deserving the attention of all chapel-building committees. Light in the evening is furnished by a gaselier of forty-eight batwings, made of wood, and ornamented with papier maché. The window curtains are of crimson. The cleared space in front has been neatly laid out with a few shrubs as an approach, the double gate and palisade (cast-iron) being in a line with the street foot-path. The entire cost of the building is £1,700. About £150 only remains uncontributed. This will be cleared off in the course of a few days.

GLEANINGS.

The amount realized for the charity, at the Gloucester Musical Festival, during the four days' performances, was £862 6s. 6d. Last year the entire sum was £833 14s.

The old telegraph and semaphore at the Admiralty having been superseded by electricity, have been removed.

The cost of transmitting despatches between New York and Boston, by magnetic telegraph, is now reduced to two cents (one penny) for each word. The distance exceeds two hundred miles.

Ledru Rollin's book on "The Decay of England" won't sell; and the poor publisher is consequently in straits.

The *Bristol Mirror* gives an account of a young clairvoyante playing successfully a game at cards with an experienced person. His eyes were tightly bandaged, and no one present believed he could see the light.

America boasts of another "grand invention" in gas-lighting. Pure and cheap gas is said to be produced by inserting into a red-hot retort a hollow cylinder filled with naphtha, which is instantly changed into permanent gas of twice the density of coal gas.

The *Paris Siècle* says:—"It is said that the President of the Republic will have an interview with her Majesty the Queen of England in the Isle of Jersey." The *Jersey Times* asks—"When? And is it true that they are to be met by the Emperor of Morocco?"

The late Sir Robert Peel's executors have remitted fees to the various medical gentlemen who attended him. To Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., 250 guineas; to Alexander Shaw, Esq., 100 guineas; and to the other gentlemen proportionate sums.

Mr. Paine, who says that he can extract gas from water, is spoken of by one of the American papers as "the gentleman who has discovered the process by which you may light your pipe at a pump."

The Duke of Cambridge's "monument committee" declare in their prospectus that "the whole life and fortune of the deceased were devoted to the protection and affectionate care of the sick and the afflicted." What an extravaganza!

The report of the London Zoological Society shows that since the arrival of the hippopotamus in London, a period of 14 weeks, 226,988 persons have visited the society's gardens.

A straw-bonnet maker of London has sent out a man dressed in a straw hat, straw coat, straw waistcoat, and straw pantaloons, as a puff to his shop.

Glasgow proposes to erect a large hall, and dedicate it to music, painting, &c. Bradford is raising £16,000, Leeds £17,000 or £18,000, for a like purpose. The *Sheffield Times* modestly estimates the capabilities of Sheffield at £4,000 or £5,000. We put down half the sum for Gateshead.—*Gateshead Observer*.

The gigantic statue of the King of Bavaria is now placed on the hill of Saint Theresa, near Munich. The bronze of the statue has cost 92,600 florins, or £11,800.

A lady of Dartmouth has offered a prize for the "best poem or essay on the evil which may result from the public advertisement, inviting the youthful population of Dartmouth and its neighbourhood to the open air dance for the million by lamp-light on the nights of the 28th and 29th inst."!!!

The Lord's-day Society, in Carnarvon, has offered prizes of ten and three pounds for the best and second best essays on the Lord's-day, its due observance, &c. The essays to be in the Welsh language, and to be written by operatives.

EASILY WON.—"Teddy, me boy, jist guess how many cheese there is in this here bag, on' faith I'll give ye the whole five." "Five," said Teddy. "Arrah! by my sowl, bad luck to the man that could ye!"

An American paper says—"When you see a gentleman at midnight sitting on the step in front of his house, combing his hair with the door scraper, you may conclude he has been out at an evening party."

A SCENE IN CHURCH.—The congregation assembled in a parish church, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Eden, were, on Sunday morning last, somewhat disturbed in their devotions by the following occurrence, in which the organist and clerk were the actors:—The latter, whose duty it is to "give out" the psalms from a paper furnished him by the organist, either from having lost his artificial eyes—his natural ones being bedimmed by age—or from some other inexplicable cause, mistook the proper psalm, and gave out in his usual A note the 114th,

"When Israel, by the Almighty led
(Enrich'd with their oppressor's spoil)."

Scarcely had the echo of the last word died away than the organist, from the gallery, perceiving the untoward mistake, called out that it was the "112th Psalm." "What ist't?" immediately asked the bewildered clerk, "t' hundred en fourt soame?" "The 112th Psalm," repeated the organist, and not wishing to prolong the scene, took upon himself his brother functionary's part, and recited the two first lines to the congregation. The clerk, deeming this an encroachment upon his long-enjoyed privileges, for a moment stood mute as a statue. At length, however, having somewhat collected himself, he thus, with an air of astonishment, gave vent to his feelings (*sotto voce*), "T' hundred twelft soame! Aw thout 'twas t' hundred and fourteen. Ye mud write plainer." Thus ended the interlude.—*Carlisle Journal*.

THE SEA SERPENT.—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, whom the editor describes as a person of veracity, gives a long account of a meeting which he and a boat's crew have had with the sea serpent. The particulars are much the same as those which the public have already had from the south of Ireland on that subject.

THE PROPOSED CAMBRIDGE MONUMENT.—A public monument should commemorate a hero, a saint, or a martyr. If not the divinity of heroism or the odour of sanctity, there should be, at least, a tragic interest about the person whom we set on a pedestal above successive generations of common mortal men. When children shall ask, in time to come, who that man was, the answer should convey some great historical fact, some lesson of patriotism, some great sentiment—something or other of perpetual and universal currency. But what answer—we put it with all respect—will be given, if children should ask five hundred years hence, "Who was the Duke of Cambridge?" All that can be said will be that he subscribed and ate dinners for the charitable institutions of the metropolis, and, having enjoyed an ample income during a very long life, left his children dependent on the national bounty. Let us be satisfied, then, with having five exemplars of the Georgian physiognomy. Posterity will be able to imagine the Duke of Cambridge, and he will gain by being left to the imagination. He is only another change, and the least distinctive one, of the same type. The distinguished father of the first of the two sculptors mentioned above will pardon an allusion to what took place many years back. We once saw him undertake to make a king in twenty minutes. The tempered clay was placed before him, and after cutting off some big slices with a wire, he set to work with his fingers. In ten minutes royalty began to shine through the mud. "Now," said he, "I think it is like the Duke of York." Another squeeze, and another touch or two, and it was a very good Duke of Sussex. In half an hour there was no mistake; it was George III. Now, why should we occupy the metropolis with so large a family group, so finely or so feebly distinguished? Why add to them one who will be the least distinguished? It is true the five physiognomies will be a capital exercise for the pupils of the Royal Gallery A.D. 2,000, but is that worth the cost and pains of ransacking British benevolence with on more begging-box in these hard times? We beg to retain our opinion that it is not.—*Times*.

THE POLITICAL REFUGEES IN LONDON.—The foreign correspondents of the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* enlarge on the danger that England incurs by granting an asylum to political refugees—the Paris correspondent of the former journal adding, the political circles in Paris believe that "the British Government has, at the earnest entreaties of the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Governments, consented to take measures relative to the foreign refugees now in England." What the measures are he does not say, but the *Times* is enabled "confidently" to assure its readers that there is no intention on the part of our Government of interfering in any way in the matter. "England will continue to be, what it has ever been, the asylum of nations. We should be most unfaithful to our constitution, most untrue to our political faith, and many of us most ungrateful for the refuge given to our forefathers in this land of their adoption, if we consented to the exclusion or other ill-treatment of political refugees, except from the plainest necessity, and the most definite apprehensions. But there can be no such intention. It would only be legal under an 'alien act,' and the last alien act has been allowed to expire without renewal this very year."

EDITORIAL SOUP.—The editor of a Liverpool paper having inquired for a receipt for soup, a correspondent forwards him the following:—He must get a cow's cheek, a tongue, two shins of beef, two pig's feet and a pig's tail, a cabbage, twenty carrots, and a sheep's head. He must get eight gallons of boiling water, and put his head in; boil for a while longer, and put his pig-tail in; then he must put his feet in, and then his cheek; then he must boil a little longer, and put his shins and his tongue in; and if he has not good broth, it will be his own fault.

BIRTH.

September 20, at Ely, Mrs. CHARLES CLAXTON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 16, at the Baptist Chapel, Bridge-street, Banbury, by the Rev. W. T. Henderson, of Stepney College, Mr. WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE to Miss CAROLINE WALKER.

September 17, at Bethesda Chapel, Jamaica-row, by Mr. S. Milner, of Shadwell, Mr. BONNER, minister of Unicorn-yard Chapel, Tooley-street, to Miss ELIZABETH HOBBS, of Bermondsey.

September 18, in Ramsden-street (Independent) Chapel, by the Rev. R. Skinner, SARAH ANN, eldest daughter of W. WILLIAMS, Esq., the Constable of Huddersfield, to Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, jun., of Lockwood.

September 18, in Ramsden-street (Independent) Chapel, by the Rev. R. Skinner, EMILY, second daughter of W. WILLIAMS, Esq., the Constable of Huddersfield, to Mr. J. DIXON ASQUITH, of Morley, near Leeds.

September 18, at the Congregational Chapel, Christchurch, Hants, by the Rev. J. Fletcher, Mr. J. GLADWIN DICKINSON, of Piccadilly, London, to EMMA, daughter of the late J. ALDRIDGE, Esq., of Furewell.

September 18, at the Independent Chapel, Llanwalyd, by the Rev. J. Griffiths, minister of the place, the Rev. JOHN DAVIES, of Llanelli, Breconshire, to Miss JONES, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Jones, grocer, Llanelli.

September 19, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, by the Rev. B. Grant, Mr. WILLIAM MAYES, of Brigstock, Northamptonshire, to MARY WALLACE, third daughter of Mrs. HOMS, of Bristol-road, Birmingham.

September 19, at Grosvenor-street Chapel, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, the Rev. G. A. SYME, A.M., of Nottingham, to SUSANNA, third daughter of the late J. GOODIER, Esq., of Manchester.

DEATHS.

September 15, Mr. RICHARD SWALLOW, of North Town, Maidenhead.

September 15, Mrs. F. B. BRODRIBB, of Bermondsey New-road.

September 17, at 7, Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, in his 94th year, THOMAS ELLIOT, Esq.

September 18, at Bitterne, in his 75th year, Mr. ISAAC FLATOMER, of Southampton.

September 18, at Ragley, near Alcester, Mr. HUGH BROWN, whose kindness and nobility of character had endeared him to all who knew him; and whose death is deeply and universally regretted.

September 22, the Rev. JAMES EDMUNDS, Baptist minister, of Caerphilly.

A large pie has been exhibited lately at Carlisle. It is two feet two inches in length, six feet two inches in girth, ten inches high, weighs 77lbs., and contains eight brace of partridges, four black game, four grouse, two hares, two geese, two tongues, two pigeons, four chickens, one turkey, and the greater part of a ham.

Nations will some day leave off equipping fleets, as gentlemen left off wearing swords.—*Times*.

[Advertisement.]—HALSE'S PORTABLE GALVANIC APPARATUS. (From the *Wesleyan* of March 10).—"That Mr. Halse stands high as a Medical Galvanist, and that he is generally considered as the head of his profession, are facts which we have long known; but we did not know, until very recently, that he had brought the Galvanic Apparatus to such a high state of perfection that an invalid may galvanise himself with the most perfect safety. We happen to know something of Galvanism ourselves, and we can truly say that his apparatus is far superior to anything of the kind we ever beheld. To those of our invalid friends, therefore, who may feel desirous of testing the remedial powers of Galvanism, we may apply at once to the fountain head. To secure beneficial results, it is necessary, as we can from experience assert, to be galvanised by an apparatus constructed on the best principles; for, although the sensation experienced from the small machines of the common construction during the operation is very similar to that experienced by Mr. Halse's machines, yet the effects afterwards produced are vastly different, the one producing a feeling of exhaustion, and the other a feeling of renewed vigour. Mr. Halse particularly recommends Galvanism for the restoration of muscular power in any part of the body which may be deficient of it. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square."

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

It will be seen by the table which we publish below that although the market for English Stocks has been variable and fluctuating during the past week, the result has been anything but unfavourable to prices. The rise which has taken place is, however, quite insignificant, and would not command a remark but for the fact that it has occurred during a dull market, and at a time when no important transactions have taken place. Ordinarily a small amount of business is accompanied by a decline in prices, but if quotations remain fixed the market is characterised as a "firm," if they advance, as being "in a very good condition." Without being able, therefore, at present, to say that the market is "firm," we may state that, though flat, it is certainly improving and in a fair way to more rapid advancement.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Cons. for Acct.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
3 per Ct. Red.	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
New 3 1/2 per Ct.	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	shut	—	—
Annuities...	—	—	—	—	—	—
India Stock ..	—	—	265 1/2	—	—	267
Bank Stock ..	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—
Excheq. Bills ..	67 pm.	66 pm.	67 pm.	63 pm.	66 pm.	66 pm.
India Bonds ..	84 pm.	84 pm.	84 pm.	86 pm.	—	86 pm.
Long Annuity ..	shut	shut	shut	—	—	—

Nothing has occurred in connexion with the Foreign Market to demand a notice, excepting the issue of a circular by Mr. Capel, stating that the Spanish Junta had refused to submit the terms offered by the Committee of Bondholders in England to that Government.

The Money Market continues to be abundantly supplied, and the rates of discount remain unaltered. The meeting of the Bank of England Proprietary took place on Thursday, when, as we intimated, Mr. De Winton moved his amendment to the effect that a dividend of four per cent. for the half year be recommended. A dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. was, however, carried, Mr. De Winton's amendment not meeting with a second.

Business in the Share Market has been characterised by great fluctuation. On Thursday prices began to decline, and, with scarcely any interruption, continued their downward course till Saturday morning. Large sales, pushed by speculators who were afraid that their fingers might be burnt if they kept their shares longer, considerably accelerated the decline which at first was but a natural and slight reaction from the previous rapid advance. Since Saturday the market has been very dull. Holders of shares are afraid to sell for fear they might rise on the morrow, whilst buyers will not be tempted until the market looks firmer and more settled. It is satisfactory to know, however, that, notwithstanding the decline since Thursday, a real advance has taken place since we last wrote, that is, that the lowest quotations this week are above those of last week, showing on the whole a slight but decided improvement. The traffic returns last week being favourable, may lead to a further advance. The meetings held since our last have comprised none of importance or interest.

In Mark-lane yesterday a good business was done and prices well supported.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	96 1/2	Brazil	92 1/2
Do. Account ..	96 1/2	Equador	3 1/2
3 per Cent. Reduced	—	Dutch 4 per cent ..	91 1/2
3 1/2 New	—	French 3 per cent ..	—
Long Annuities ..	—	Granada	18 1/2
Bank Stock	—	Mexican 5 per cent new	30 1/2
India Stock	267	Portuguese	33 1/2
Exchequer Bills ..	—	Russian	97 1/2
June	66 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	18 1/2
India Bonds	86 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent	30 1/2
		Ditto Passive	4

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Sept. 20.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 14th day of Sept., 1850.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	30,189,140
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	15,564,182
Silver Bullion	224,958
£30,189,140	£30,189,140

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Reserve	3,556,028
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	9,488,907
Other Deposits	9,032,865
Seven-day and other Bills	1,264,518
£37,895,318	£37,895,318

Dated the 19th day of Sept., 1850.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Wesleyan Chapel, Pontefract, Yorkshire.
Holy Cross Chapel, Whitwick, Leicestershire.
Ecclesfield Independent Chapel, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

ASH, WILLIAM, Henry-street, Hampstead-road, plumber.

BANKRUPTS.

JEWISON, RICHARD WILSON, and ATKINSON, EDWARD, Charlotte-terrace, New-cut, Lambeth, linendrapers, October 3, November 7: solicitors, Mr. Depree, Lawrence-lane.

WALKER, GEORGE, Philpot-lane, merchant, September 30, October 31: solicitors, Messrs. Hillery, Fenchurch-street.

FARRER, HENRY WARD, Old Fish-street, wine merchant, September 30, October 31: solicitors, Messrs. Wilde and Co., College-hill, Thames-street.

VINES, FREDERIC, and KITCLER, THOMAS, late of East Greenwich, millers, October 4, November 12: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

BENNETT, JAMES, Hay-hill, Berkeley-square, builder, October 8, November 16: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

PIKE, WILLIAM, Reading, tobacconist, October 8, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house.

HUNTLEY, WILLIAM, Hart-street, Covent-garden, licensed victualler, October 8, November 13: solicitor, Mr. Stanley, Gerrard-street, Soho.

FRANCE, SAMUEL, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer, October 1, 22: solicitors, Messrs. Cariss and Cudworth, Leeds.

BATES, BENJAMIN HOPEKINSON, Liverpool, merchant, October 2, 22: solicitor, Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

ATKINSON, JAMES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, victualler, September 28, October 29: solicitors, Mr. Burn, Great Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons; and Mr. BOWMAN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

HECTOR, A., St. Cyrus, near Montrose, salmon-fisher, September 24, October 18.

GREEN, A., Aberdeen, saddler, September 25, October 16.

SMITH, J., Glasgow, September 25, October 16.

HOOD, J., Paisley, brazier, September 27, October 18.

HARRIS, R., Glasgow, shawl-warhouseman, September 27, October 18.

M'KEMMIE, G., Glasgow, miller, September 26, October 17.

PATERSON, J., Edinburgh, printer, September 25, October 23.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Spencer, Manchester, cotton spinner, first div. of 3d. and 7-16ths of a penny; Tuesday, October 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—J. Livesey, Bury, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 1s. 4 1/2d.; Tuesday, October 15, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester.

Tuesday, September 24.

BANKRUPTS.

POTTINGER, CHARLES RICHMOND, Hardwick-place, Commercial-road East, wine merchant, October 9, November 13: solicitors, Messrs. Baker and Farnon, Pancras-lane; and Mr. Wilde, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

SEELIE, JOSEPH, Freeschool-street, Horselydown, rectifier, October 9, November 14: solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst and Son, Old Jewry.

JOWETT, JOHN and THOMAS, Coventry, grocers, October 1 and 31: solicitors, Mr. Darke, Newman's-court, Cornhill; and Messrs. Dewes and Son, Coventry.

BATTERSBY, RICHARD, and TELFORD, JAMES, Liverpool, ironfounders, October 4, November 1: solicitor, Mr. Bell, Liverpool.

LOWE, WILLIAM LUPTON, Salford, victualler, October 7, November 5: solicitors, Mr. Kirkland, Glasgow; and Mr. Webster, Manchester.

TAYLOR, JAMES, Rochdale, cotton spinner, October 8, November 5: solicitor, Mr. Lord, Rochdale.

BAKEWELL, MARY, Manchester, size manufacturer, October 4, November 6: solicitors, Messrs. Bagshaw and Sons, Manchester.

RICHARDS, WILLIAM, Devonport, printer, October 3, November 7: solicitors, Messrs. Soles and Turner, Aldermanbury, London; Messrs. Little and Billing, Devonport; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ANDERSON, W., Arbroath, shipbuilder, September 28, October 12.

HENDERSON, J., Dundee, merchant, October 1 and 24.

WALKER, R., Kilmarnock, draper, September 28, October 17.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Owing to the removal of many of the stands, in consequence of the injury sustained on Saturday by the falling in of the wall of the adjoining warehouse destroyed by the late fire, the business on our market was in a very unsettled state to-day. There was, however, a good show of Wheat samples from Essex and Kent, the best qualities of which sold pretty readily at last Monday's prices. Fine foreign Wheat maintained its value, but the demand was very limited. French Flour was saleable on rather better terms. Bolling Peas were dull sale and rather cheaper. Grey Peas scarce and wanted. In Barley, Malt, and Beans, no alteration. Oats were in large supply and met a slow sale on rather easier terms to the buyers. Linseed Cakes ready sale. The current prices are under.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 23.

The arrivals of Beasts fresh up from our northern grazing districts were somewhat less than those reported on Monday last; nevertheless the Bullock supply was seasonably extensive, and, we may add, of fair average quality. Owing to the change in the weather, and to the heaviness in the demand at Newgate and Leadenhall, the Beef trade ruled exceedingly heavy, and, in some instances, prices declined 2d. per 8 lbs. without effecting a

clearance. There was a slight decrease in the supply of Sheep, all breeds of which came to hand in good condition. Generally speaking, the Mutton trade was heavy in the extreme. Prime old Downs, however, from their scarcity, produced last week's currencies, viz. from 2s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. We were very heavily supplied with Calves, owing to which, the Veal trade was inactive, and the quotations gave way 2d. per 8lbs. Prime small Porkers moved off steadily at late rates. Large hogs were very dull.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef..... 2s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. | Veal..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.
Mutton..... 2 10 .. 4 0 | Pork..... 2 2 .. 4 0

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.
Friday..... 1,100 9,000 369 360
Monday..... 4,872 25,810 288 550

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 23.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2d. | Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do 2 4 .. 2 6 | Mid. ditto 2 4 .. 3 6
Prime large 2 8 .. 3 10 | Prime ditto 3 8 .. 3 10
Prime small 3 0 .. 3 2 | Veal..... 2 10 .. 3 6
Large Pork 3 0 .. 3 6 | Small Pork.. 3 6 .. 4 0

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

With a very light stock of Butter, &c., higher quotations from Ireland, our market in the past week acquired additional firmness, and the sales made were at an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt., according to kind and quality. Prices current:—Carlow, 74s. to 80s.; Clonmel and Carrick, 76s. to 78s.; Waterford, 70s. to 76s.; Cork, 78s. to 80s.; Limerick, 72s. to 78s.; Sligo, 70s. to 72s.; Tralee, 68s. to 72s. per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Foreign sold steadily, at from 60s. to 80s. per cwt. Bacon was moderately dealt in. Best Irish sizeable at 54s. to 56s.; Hambro', 52s. to 56s.; American, 50s. to 52s. per cwt. Hams of prime quality scarce, and wanted at 60s. to 70s. per cwt. Lard rather more saleable. Bladder, 40s. to 52s.; kags, 38s. to 44s. per cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Sept. 23.—We have not the least change to note in our market; and no improved sale upon staple parcels can be looked for until cold weather comes. Dorset, fine weekly, 80s. to 82s. per cwt.; do., stale and inferior, 60s. to 70s.; Devon, 64s. to 70s.; Fresh, 8s. to 10s. 6d. per doz. lbs.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 23.—More animation has been apparent in the Hop trade during the last three or four days, and a considerable quantity of Hops have changed hands at the annexed quotations:—

Sussex Pockets 68s. to 76s.
Weald of Kent 78s. to 88s.
Mid and East Kent ditto, few at market.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Lined and Rapeseed found buyers at late rates, indeed the latter was rather dearer. There were a good many parcels of new Canaryseed, and sellers had to give way 1s. to 2s. per qr. to make sales. Mustardseed brought fully former terms. Tares were plentiful, and 3d. to 6d. per bushel lower. In other articles no change took place.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Lined (per qr.).....sowing 54s. to 56s.; crushing 40s. to 42s.
Lined Cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) 28 0s. to 29 0s.
Cow Grass (nominal).....—s. to —s.
Trafalgar (per cwt.) 14s. to 15s.
Rapeseed, (per last) new 23s to 25s. old 2s. to 2s.
Ditto Cake (per ton) £4 15s. to £5 10s.
Mustard (per bushel) white.....5s. 6d. to 7s.; brown, 8s. to 10s.
Coriander (per cwt.) 16s. to 24s.
Canary (per quarter) new.....58s. to 63s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.....5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; Spring, nominal
Curraway (per cwt.) new, 30s. to 32s.; fine, 33s.
Turnip, white (per bush.)—s. to —s.; do. Swedish, —s. to —s.
Cloversed, nominal.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Oleifer, red (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....33s. to 50s.
Ditto, white (duty 5s. per cwt.) per cwt.....24s. to 42s.
Lined (per qr.).....Baltic 38s. to 44s.; Odessa, 42s. to 46s.
Lined Cake (per ton) £5 10s. to £7 10s.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Sept. 23.—The imports of Wool into London last week were small, comprising 1,300 bales from Sydney, and 80 from Germany. The public sales of 50,150 bales colonial, 145 East Indian, and 851 foreign, have been brought to a close, after lasting since the 23rd ult. The series comprised 20,530 bales of Australian, 14,150 of Port Phillip, 4,993 of Van Diemen's Land, 1,990 of South Australian, 27 of New Zealand, and 5,607 of Cape. The biddings throughout have been marked with great animation, and without much fluctuation in price, and the sales have closed very fully supporting the average rates throughout, which are considered to be a material advance on the prices of the late series of June and July. The following are the prices established by these sales:—Sydney: superior, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1½d.; averaged to good, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; inferior and bad condition, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.; lambs', 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.; scored, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7s.; skin and breach, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; pieces and locks, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; greased, 7½d. to 1s. 6d.; Van Diemen's Land: superior locks, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; averaged, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.; scored, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d.; lambs', superior, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.; do. inferior, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; skin, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3½d.; pieces and locks, 1½d. to 1s. 4d.; grease, 8d. to 10d.; Port Phillip: superior, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; averaged to good, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; inferior, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; handwashed and scored, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 3½d.; lambs', scored, superior, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 10d.; do. fair to good, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d.; do. inferior, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; skin, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; pieces and locks, 1½d. to 1s. 4d.; grease, 8d. to 10½d.; South Australia: good clothing, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; fair do., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; scored lambs, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; fair do., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; inferior do., 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; handwashed, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5½d.; skin, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; in grease, 8d. to 1½d.; Swan River: fleece, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 4½d.; lambs', 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; handwashed, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d.; skin, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; locks and pieces, 9d. to 1s. 1d.; New Zealand: fleece, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; in grease, 9½d.; Cape of Good Hope: good clothing, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; fair do., 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; inferior and Kempy do., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.; lambs', 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; handwashed, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; inferior and Kempy do., 8d. to 1s.; locks and pieces, 9d. to 1s.; in grease, 9½d. to 10d.; East Indian: good white, 8d. to 9½d.; fair do., 7d. to 7½d.; yellow, 6d. to 7½d.; coloured, 2½d. to 5d.

LIVERPOOL, September 21.—Scotch.—The demand for Laid Highland at present prices is anything but animated. White is more in demand. There is little or no demand for either crossed or Cheviot.

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24lbs.	9 0	10 0
White Highland do.	11 0	12 0
Laid Crossed do., unwashed.	11 0	13 0
Do., do., washed.	11 6	14 0
Laid Cheviot do., unwashed.	10 6	16 0
Do., do., washed.	16 0	20 0
White Cheviot do. do.	24 0	28 0

Import for the week..... 808 bags.

Previously this year..... 6,211 bags.

Foreign.—The attention of the trade has been much engaged in London for a month past, at the series of public sales now closed, with the most satisfactory results. Our stocks are very light here, and any fresh arrivals are taken off at fair prices on landing.

Imports for the week..... 277 bales.

Previously this year..... 43,981 bales.

TALLOW, MONDAY, Sept. 23.—Since Monday last a very large business has been transacted in Tallow at an advance in the quotations of 6d. per cwt. The past week's delivery has amounted to 3,494; and the imports to only 966 casks. For forward delivery the transactions have been small. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 39s. to 39s. 3d. for new, and 38s. 6d. for old. Town Tallow is now 38s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 3s. per 8lbs. The progress of shipments from St. Petersburg will be found below. The quantity of Tallow now on passage thence to London is about 8,500 casks.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.
Stock this day...	Casks. 8,588	Casks. 12,973	Casks. 12,914	Casks. 34,079	Casks. 51,178
Price of Y. O. C.	43s. 6d. to 44s. 6d.	46s. 6d. to 47s. 9d.	47s. 9d. to 48s. 6d.	37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d.	39s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.
Delivery last week	1,991	2,494	2,416	1,767	8,494
Do. from 1st June	18,628	23,319	28,409	30,872	25,038
Arrived last week	1,617	4,932	1,013	9,008	968
Do. from 1st June	16,593	27,193	33,883	29,479	20,586
Price of Town...	45s. 0d. to 50s. 6d.	50s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.	49s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.	40s. 6d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 42s. 6d.

HAY MARKETS, SATURDAY, Sept. 21.

At per load of 36 trusses.

	Smithfield.	Cumberland.	Whitby.
Meadow Hay ..	47s. to 77s.	48s. to 80s.	47s. to 76s.
Clover Hay ..	60s. to 88s.	60s. to 81s.	63s. to 90s.
Straw.....	23s. to 28s.	24s. to 39s.	23s. to 28s.

OILS.—Lined, per cwt., 33s. 0d. to 34s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d. to 38s. 0d.; brown, 35s.; Gallipoli, per ton, £43; Spanish, £41; Sperm £34 to £35, bagged £38; South Sea, £34 10s. to £35; Seal, pale, £31 0s. to £— 0s.; do. coloured, £33; Cod, £35 to £—; Cocoa Nut, per ton, £38 to £40; Palm, £32.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 1½d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 9½d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 3½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb. —d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Horse hides, 6s. 6d. to 7s.

METALS, LONDON, Sept. 20.

ENGLISH IRON.	per ton.	FOREIGN STEEL.	£ s. d.
Bar, bolt, and square, London.....	5 15 0	Swedish keg	0 0 14 0
Nail rods.....	0 0 6 12 6	Ditto faggot	15 0 0
Hoops.....	0 0 7 2 6	ENGLISH COPPER. d	
Sheets, singles.....	0 0 8 8 0	Sheets, sheathing, and bolts.....	0 0 9
Bars, at Cardiff and Newport ..	4 10 0	Tough cake, per ton.....	79 10 0
Refined metal, Wales, £3 5 0—3 12 6		Title	78 10 0
Do. Anthracite.....	3 10 0	Old copper, s, per lb. ..	6 0 8½
Pig, in Wales.....	3 3 10 0	FOREIGN COPPER. f	
Do. do. forge ..	2 5 2 10 6	South American, in bond.....	0 0 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash.....	3 2 0—2 2 6	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Blowitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board, at Newport.....	3 10 0	Pig.....	17 0 17 10 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c.	4 10 0	Sheet	18 0 18 10 0
Stirling's Patent toughened pigs, in Glasgow ..	2 15 0	Red lead	19 0 0
Do. in Wales ..	3 10 3 15 0	White ditto.....	25 0 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works.....	0 0 5 10 0	Patent shot.....	20 10 0
Pigs, in Staffordshire ..	0 0 0	FOREIGN LEAD. A	
Swedish ..	0 0 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0 16 10 0	
Rails.....	4 12 6 4 15 0	ENGLISH TIN. i	
Chairs.....	4 0 0	Block, per cwt.....	4 3 0
FOREIGN IRON. b		Bar	4 4 0
Swedish ..	11 7 11 15 0	Refined	4 9 0
CAND ..	18 0 0	FOREIGN TIN. k	
PSI ..	15 0 0	Banca	4 0 0
Gourlet ..	14 10 0	Straits	0 3 15 0
Archangel ..	13 10 0	TIN PLATES. l	
		IC Coke, per box.....	1 7 6 1 8 0
		IC Charcoal	1 12 6
		IX ditto	1 18 0
		SPALTER. m	
		Plates, warehouse, per ton.....	15 0 17 0 0
		Do. to arrive	0 0 0
		ZINC. n	
		English sheet, per ton.....	21 0 0
		QUICKSILVER, per lb. ..	0 3 9

COAL MARKET, Monday, Sept. 23.

Factors succeeded easily in getting an advance on last day's prices. Haswell, —s. 0d.; Stewarts, —s. 6d.; Hetton's, 16s. 9d.; Hartlepool, —s. 6d.; Braddell's, 16s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 19; left from last day, 4. Total, 23.

COLONIAL MARKETS.—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The market is still very active. 780 hhds. West India have been sold to day (including 170 hhds. Barbadoes at auction) at full prices to 6d. advance for grocery descriptions. At the public sales 2,565 bags Mauritius sold steadily at 35s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. for low to good middling gray and yellow. 887 bags Bengal brought the extreme market rates—Benares, 40s. 6d. to 42s. for low to good white; date kind, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. for soft dry grayish yellow. 2,700 bags Madras were all bought in above the market value.

COFFEE.—A speculative demand has sprung up since last Friday, and large sales have been made in plantation as well as native Ceylon coffee. The price of the latter closes firmly to-day at 54s. to 55s., and the sales are estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000 bags. A cargo of Rio is reported sold for a near port at 45s. per cwt.; 1,300 bags Java, at 50s. per cwt.; and a parcel of 600 bags African, at 57s. per cwt. The public sales of plantation Ceylon, comprising 160 bags, and about the same number of casks, went off with spirit at an advance of fully 3s. per cwt.—55s. to 68s. fine ordinary to middling.

SALTPEPER.—500 bags Bengal were offered to-day, but all withdrawn above the market value.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON DISTRICT UNITARIAN SOCIETY.

A COURSE of LECTURES in Elucidation of some of the PRINCIPAL DOCTRINES of CHRISTIANITY, as derived from the Holy Scriptures, without the intervention of Creeds and Articles, is now being delivered at the SOUTHWARK LITERARY INSTITUTION, in the BOROUGH-ROAD.

Thursday, September 26th.—The Meaning of the Term "Holy Ghost," as used in the Scriptures. The Rev. Dr. HUTTON.

The Lectures will commence at Eight o'clock p.m., precisely.

CAUTION!

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

THE ONLY CURE for RUPTURE is Dr.

DE ROOS' REMEDY, of which there are numerous imitations; sufferers are therefore earnestly cautioned against a gang of youthful, impudent, self-styled doctors, some of whom have lately left the dough trough, and others the tailors' shop-board, who dishonestly counterfeit this discovery, adopt a multiplicity of names, both English and foreign, for obvious reasons, forge testimonials, profess (under the name of a lady assumed for the purpose), amongst other wonders, to tell the character of persons from their handwriting, produce whisks, &c., in a few weeks, and by assertions the most absurd and conflicting, have recourse to the basest practices to victimise the public.

DR. DE ROOS continues to supply the afflicted with the above celebrated cure for RUPTURE, the efficacy of which, for both sexes and all ages, is too well known to need comment. It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience; and with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, be sent free on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post-office order payable at the Holborn office.

A great number of trusses may be seen which have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps.

Address, WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At home from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8. Sunday excepted.

COUGHS EFFECTUALLY CURED.—

BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE; a Specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pulmonary Phthisis, Influenza, Derangement of the Voice, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs. Compounded under the direction of a professional gentleman, who for many years has made the Anatomy and Pathology of the Chest and Lungs his particular study.

The Influence of BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE pursues the exact track of the inflammatory action causing cough. First soothing the glottis and epiglottis (the organs of voice) its sedative influence passes along the mucous lining of the windpipe into the bronchii, and, allaying pulmonary irritation, giving ease and comfort to the chest—restoring the voice to its accustomed clearness and power.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors and all the Agents for Brande's Emamel (see advertisement in last week's paper), in Packets at 1s. 1½d., and in Boxes, at 2s. 9d. each, containing three of the smaller packets.

Should any difficulty occur in obtaining the SEDATIVE from the local Chemists, by sending One Shilling and Three Stamps, or Fifteen Stamps, to the Proprietor's Agent, JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars, London, a Packet will be sent by return of post. Agents Wanted.

ANOTHER CURE OF INFLUENZA—

this Week, by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"Having been completely cured of Influenza and Irritation of the Lungs by Dr. Locock's Wafers, I think it my duty to return my sincere thanks. The first Wafer I took relieved me, and by the time I had taken one Box I was quite cured, &c. &c."—Signed, S. Dodson, Orchard-street, Poplar New Town, Sept. 20, 1850. Mr. Kernot, Surgeon, Crisp-street, is aware of the accuracy of this statement.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Also,

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

Highly recommended to ladies. Have no taste of medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. BARKER'S REMEDY has been entirely successful in curing many thousands of cases of Single and Double Ruptures, of every variety; and has long been recognised by the whole of the medical profession as the only remedy ever discovered for this alarming complaint.

Beware of imitations by uneducated quacks, who have left the dough trough, assumed foreign names, wear green spectacles, and resort to various other equally worthy modes of guilting the public.

All sufferers are earnestly invited to write, or pay Dr. Barker a visit as in every case he guarantees a cure by his peculiar mode of treatment. The remedy is equally applicable to male for female of any age, and is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.

Sent post free, on receipt of 6s. 6d., by Post Office Order, Cash, or Postage Stamps, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London, where he may be consulted daily, from 10 till 1, morning, and 5 till 9 evening; the Sabbath excepted. Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office. Hundreds of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. BARKER will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

Dr. BARKER wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his mode of treating Ruptures is known only by himself, and that his remedy can only be procured direct from the establishment, as above.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

MANY preparations for the Human Hair, and the production of WHISKERS, MOUSTACHES, &c., have been introduced, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE. It is eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking and preventing greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, &c. &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled. One trial only is sufficient to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent, post free, on receipt of Twenty-four postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

For Children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly."—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

"I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving, thanks to your Crinilene."—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene, says:—"It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring, or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss Dean's ANSORBENT the only radical cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

Sent post free on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR

"We shall find,

Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind."

KNOW THYSELF!—THE ORIGINAL

GRAPHIOLOGIST continues to give those graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from the handwriting, which have given so much astonishment, delight, and instruction. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, mentioning sex and age, or supposed age, of the writer, and enclosing fourteen uncut postage stamps, to Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and they will receive a graphic, minute, and interesting-written delineation of what the writer really is, and for what pursuits qualified.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

FREDERIC BARNES, GUN, RIFLE, and PISTOL MANUFACTURER, IRONMONGER, CUTLER, and HARDWAREMAN, and GENERAL EMIGRANTS' DEPOT for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., 3, UNION-BOW, TOWER-HILL, LONDON, continues to solicit the attention of all classes of Emigrants to his Establishment as above, where they may be supplied with every article in his line of business at very moderate prices for cash. F. B. also desires to mention, that all goods purchased of him are packed and sent to the Docks free of expense, except the charge for whatever package they may require. He solicits especial attention to the undermentioned articles, which he can supply on very advantageous terms:—

IMPROVED PORTABLE CORN-MILL, which grinds and dresses the flour, and separates the bran from it by one operation in a manner superior to any portable mill before invented. It may be seen in operation as above. Also his **EMIGRANT'S IMPROVED PORTABLE COOKING STOVE,** which is a most complete article, and made either to burn wood or coals.

EMIGRANT'S FARM CARTS, which take to pieces for saving of freight, the body forming an excellent packing-case for other goods.

IMPROVED CORRUGATED IRON HOUSES, in various sizes, made to order, and fitted up with Cooking Stove, Iron Bedsteads, &c., at very reduced prices.

Iron and Wood Ploughs, Barrows, Harrows, Portable Forges, Iron Bedsteads, Saddlery, Tin and Japanned Goods, Lamps, Lanterns, and Tools of every description. The variety and extent of his Stock of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SWORDS, &c., is acknowledged to be unrivalled; and from the facilities he has in manufacturing, both in Birmingham and London, he is enabled to supply articles at much lower price than other houses.

N.B. His Emigrants' Complete List of Articles, suitable for their own use or barter, may be had gratis, on application, or sent free of post.

FREDERIC BARNES, GUN AND PISTOL MANUFACTORY, AND WAREHOUSE FOR IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, TOOLS, SADDLERY, &c., 3, UNION-BOW, TOWER-HILL, LONDON, At the bottom of the Minories, and facing the Tower; also at 182, Livery-street, Birmingham; and 25, Carver-street, Sheffield.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors	2 12 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats, stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating, carved splat polished	0 14 0
Set of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating	5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair stuffing	0 18 0
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring stuffing	4 17 0
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask	0 13 0
Rosewood couch to match	4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth	3 13 6
Do, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany	6 6 8
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished	2 12 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very elegant)	4 14 0
Five-foot lath or sack bottom four-post bedstead, with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or poles	4 14 6
Do, very superior	£5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices	2 12 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours	1 3 6
Superior ditto	1 9 0
Mahogany half-tested bedsteads, with cornices	3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames	£2 2s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames	5s. to 1 12 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER, 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, Ladies who are Suckling, and Persons of Delicate Constitution.

BULLOCK'S SEMOLA.

This substance is prepared solely from the finest wheat. Its great merit consists in its being rich in gluten, the pure nutritive or staminal principle of that grain. One part being equal in nutritive power to five parts of wheaten flour, it contains absolutely more nourishment than beef or mutton.

Semola, while most easy of digestion, supplies nourishment in a highly concentrated form, and not being so stimulating as animal food, is particularly adapted to persons afflicted with a weak stomach, or suffering from debility in any form.

As an INFANT'S FOOD it supplies exactly what is needed for the growth of the body, and will be found to agree with a weak stomach. All the usual farinaceous and infants' food consist principally of starch, or often of the farina of the crasser grains.

Semola may be given by itself, or added to any other forms of food, to increase their nutritive powers; so that for children accustomed to other food, half or two-thirds of the Semola may be mixed with it, with great advantage.

It is also applicable in many special cases where potatoes, puddings, and pastries are prohibited, and where even bread is known to be injurious, but in such cases it can only be duly appreciated by the profession, and must be given under the direction of the medical attendant.

Semola is agreeable and palatable added to every variety of food, custards, cakes, puddings, &c. It is particularly adapted for an addition to

SOUPS, BROTH, BEEF, OR MUTTON TEA, in place of vermicelli, rice, or barley; whilst it improves the flavour of these forms of diet, it greatly increases their nutritive power.

Semola may be obtained, wholesale or retail, of **LLOYD BULLOCK, 22, Conduit-street, London.** Retail Price—In packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 7s. 6d. And may be ordered of all Chemists and Druggists.

COALS.

R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE WHARF, BELVIDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, begs to inform his friends and the public that he can supply them better than any other house in the trade, west of London-bridge. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, and come above bridge, and deliver alongside his wharf, by which he is enabled to supply Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken by being turned over into barges. He also saves the great loss of small coals occasioned by ships' delivery, and lighterage.

Best Sunderland Coals, well screened	for cash	22 0
Best Newcastle do.	do.	22 0
Best Seconds do.	do.	21 0

N.B.—Those Families who favour him with their orders may depend upon being supplied with the BEST COALS in the market.

PARALYSIS.

MR. HALSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, earnestly recommends invalids, and gentlemen of the medical profession, to peruse the following. It cannot but surprise them, and prove to them the all but miraculous powers of Galvanism, when applied in a scientific manner, and with an efficient apparatus.

The following case is, perhaps, as remarkable a one as could be selected, as showing the powers of Galvanism, after every medicine, and almost every medical practitioner in Devonshire had been tried in vain; and as the truth of it is witnessed by a distinguished clergyman of the Established Church, there can, one would suppose, be no doubt in any one's mind as to its accuracy. When the patient was brought to Mr. H., his wife told him that she could not believe that Galvanism, or anything else, could possibly restore him, for his complaint had been standing so long, and he was in such a weak state, that it would be presumptuous to expect any benefit, particularly as he had tried the most celebrated physicians in Devonshire, and still daily continued to get worse. She also stated, that her friends blamed her very much for removing him from his home; but she could not help it! Her husband had heard of such extraordinary cures made by Mr. H. in his complaint, that galvanised he would be, in spite of everything. His medical man was quite angry with him for thinking of such a thing; and when his friends were carrying him from his house to the carriage, every one appeared to be convinced that they should never see him alive any more. But notwithstanding all the difficulties he had to contend with, he was determined, and insisted upon being galvanised. The following letter, which he sent to the editor of the "Exeter Flying Post," will prove the result:—

OUGHT NOT GALVANISM TO BE MORE GENERALLY RESORTED TO?

A letter to the editor of the "Flying Post," by one who has derived immense benefit from the power of the Galvanic Apparatus:—

"MR. EDITOR.—A few weeks since, I noticed a paragraph by you, stating that Galvanism ought to be more generally employed. I beg to state, that I am precisely of the same opinion, for I have witnessed its astonishing effects in a number of cases, and its power has been tried practically upon myself, with the happiest results. In that paragraph I was most happy to find favourable mention of Mr. Halse's name. All that you have said of him, and even more, is his due; indeed, as for myself, I have cause to bless the day that I first placed myself under his care. Now, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me, and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it; not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Halse's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through, but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Halse manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day without the least assistance. Well might you ask—'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Halse was as much surprised as myself and friends, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial, for if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Halse's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier; I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

"New London Inn, Dordbrooke, Kingsbridge.
"Witness to the truth of the above—C. G. Owen, Rector of Dordbrooke, near Kingsbridge, Devon."

Mr. Halse recommends paralytic patients residing in the country to purchase one of his Ten Guinea Portable Apparatuses, with his instructions, they will be enabled to apply the Galvanism themselves, without the least pain, and fully as effective as he could at his own residence.

Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. HALSE, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, for his Pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free, on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatica, tic douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headache, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensations; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patients to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week. The above Pamphlet contains his Letters on Medical Galvanism.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS, a sure cure for scurvy, bad legs, and all impurities of the blood. "Their effects in purifying the blood are all but miraculous."

The present proprietor of HALSE'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, having been a vendor of them, and having heard from his customers of the all but miraculous effects of them, and knowing that they had not been brought before the public in the provinces (although their sale in London is very large), in a manner that they ought to be, was induced to offer a certain sum for the recipes, titles, &c., to the original proprietor. After much time, and paying a much larger sum than he intended, he has accomplished his object. He has no doubt, however, that the invalid public will ultimately well pay him for his outlay.

HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS are generally admitted to be the most certain purifier of the blood of any as yet discovered, a remarkable change in the appearance—from a death-like paleness to the rosy hue of health—taking place within a very short time. Price 2s. 9d. each bottle, and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 11s., patent duty included. The following Testimonial must convince every one of the safe, speedy, and truly wonderful effects of these Drops:—

DECLARATIONS OF THE GUARDIANS OF BRENT, DEVON.

SCURVY AND IMPURE BLOOD.—Another most extraordinary cure by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.—The following case has excited so much interest, that the Guardians of the parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying important declaration. It is well worthy the notice of the public:—

"We, the undersigned, solemnly declare, that before Thomas Rollins (one of our parishioners) commenced taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, he was literally covered with large running wounds, some of them so large that a person might have laid his fist in them; that before he had finished the first bottle he noticed an improvement, and that, by continuing them for some time, he got completely restored to health, after everything else had failed. He had tried various sorts of medicines before taking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescriptions from the most celebrated physicians in this county, but without deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbatic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now able to attend to his labour as well as any

man in our parish. From other cures also made in this part, we strongly recommend Halse's Scorbatic Drops to the notice of the public.

Signed by "JOHN ELLIOTT, Lord of the Manor.
JOHN MANNING.
HENRY GOODMAN.
WILLIAM PEARSE.
ARTHUR LANGWORTHY.

"June 21st, 1843."

The above-mentioned Thomas Rollins was quite incapable of doing any kind of work whatever before he commenced taking these drops; some of his wounds were so large that it was most awful to look at them, and the itching and pain of the wounds were most dreadful; indeed, the poor fellow could be heard screaming by passers-by, both day and night, for sleep was entirely out of the question. He was reduced to mere skin and bone, and daily continued to get weaker, so that there was every probability of his speedy death. The effect which Halse's Scorbatic Drops had on him was, as it were, magical, for before he had finished his first bottle his sleep was sound and refreshing, the itching ceased, and the pain was very much lessened. Persons who see him now can scarcely believe it is the same man; the pale, sallow, sickly complexion having given way to that of the rosy hue of health, and his veins filled with blood as pure as purity itself. For all scorbatic eruptions, leprosy, diseased legs, wounds in any part of the body, scurvy in the gums, pimples, and blotches on the neck, arms, or face, those drops are a sure cure. Their action is to purify the blood; they are composed of the juices of various herbs, and are so harmless that they may be safely administered even to infants. The enormous sale which this medicine has now obtained is an undoubted proof of its invaluable properties.

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